

JPRS 79095

29 September 1981

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2493

**FBIS**

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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## RENEWED IRON ORE EXPORTS PROOF OF EQUIPMENT RECOVERY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

## LUANDA.

ANGOLA last week-end announced the resumption of iron ore exports for the first time since the country's independence six years ago.

The country's only newspaper, the official *Jornal de Angola*, reports that loading had begun of 140 000 tonnes of ore from the Kassinga mines on board the Italian carrier *Mercurio* in the southern port of Mocimedes.

Industry sources said this represented a running down of pre-independence stocks. They said production had not resumed at the Kassinga mines, which yielded 5.6 million tonnes of ore in 1973, according to the Bank of Angola.

No figures were immediately available on the size of the stocks, but the sources said the most important aspect of the resumption of exports was that it demonstrated the recovery of transport vehicles and loading equipment.

Some 40 000 tonnes for the shipment were transported by rail from the Jamba outcrop in western

Angola, according to the sources.

They also said the Austrian company in charge of the recovery project, Austro-Mineral, had not run into any security problems so far.

The official forecast for Angola's export earnings issued last May showed that the government expected to earn 80.7 percent of its foreign exchange from oil exports, 12.2 percent from diamonds and 6.4 percent from coffee, but did not include any provisions for iron ore exports.

## BIG LOSSES

Angola exported six million tonnes of iron ore in 1974, the last year of operation of the Kassinga mines.

According to usually well-informed sources in Luanda, the mines were closed down because of heavy losses resulting from the low price the ore was fetching on the glutted world market.

West Germany and Japan were the main buyers of Angolan ore before the former Portuguese colony's independence, but Austro-Mineral beat Japanese competition to win two contracts worth an estimated US\$50 million to reactivate the mines,

according to industry sources.

The target date for resuming mining operations at Kassinga is 1983.

Industry sources said a small team of about 20 Austrian experts working on the Kassinga project had reported no major damage to the mines.

The first shipment is destined for the Austrian company which has contracted to market the ore on behalf of the Angolan State company, Ferrangol.

The *Jornal de Angola* reported last August that Austro-Mineral was also carrying out a feasibility study on exploiting a newly-discovered deposit of high grade hematite, a valuable iron ore, at Kassala-Kitungo near Dalatando (formerly Salazar) in central Angola, east of Luanda.

The official Angolan newspaper said the deposit could yield 2 million tonnes of ore a year, adding there were plans to build a pelletization plant, a move which would increase the grading of the extracted ore.

Industry sources, however, said the main factors determining the development of the deposit would be the evolution of world prices and especially the impact on the market of the huge new high grade deposits discovered in Brazil.



SERETSE ISSUES STIFF WARNING TO PARLIAMENTARIANS

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Kwapeng Modikwe]

[Text]

**PARLIAMENT adjourned sine die last Friday after Members had been warned to stop thinking that district council planners were "a bunch of ignorant idiots" in spite of their nearness to local problems.**

The tough warning was delivered by the Vice President and Minister of Local Government and Lands, Mr Lenyeletse Seretse. This was during the debate on the motion by the Minister of Finance and Development Planning Mr Peter Mmusi. The motion, which was approved sought to include in the National Development Plan, new projects included in part II of Financial Paper No. 1 of 1981/82. It also asked that supplementary estimates of expenditure for the consolidated and development funds contained in Financial Paper No. 1 of 1981/82 be approved.

Several Ministers were criticised heavily, for allegedly being inefficient. But worst hit appeared to be the Ministry of Local Government and Lands, together with its allied institutions.

One of the district councils which came under fire was the South East District Council which was described as suffering from lack of supervision. According to the Ramotswa MP, Mr. G.M. Oteng, the situation at that council has remained uncontrollable to the extent that during autumn, officers spent the rest of the day "eating water melons."

Mr Seretse, who looked very unhappy, noted that the communication gap between councillors and Members of Parliament was widening to alarming proportions and consequently becoming increasingly conducive to criticisms characterised by lack of appreciation of the difficult circumstances under which those local authorities operate.

"It is my considered view," Mr Seretse said, that some of the "wild and emotional criticisms can only stem from a lack of understanding of their problems." This, he said surfaced from the many questions asked in the House.

Some members have "failed to realise that the answers given in the House come from the very councils they left behind them."

He said the tendency on the part of some members to ride rough-shod over councils' considered priorities can only have the effect of undermining their authority and antagonising them with the people who have to look to them for solutions to local problems. The most painful aspect of that tendency said the

Vice President, who also is the leader of the House, was that the consultative process is never engaged in between MPs and the officers of district councils when alterations to the plans of the latter are made and "echoed in the House."

"We would be saved the ordeal of having to listen to this upgrading of council projects if only MPs would deem it necessary to consult their junior partners," Mr. Seretse said. He also noted that there was a general feeling that as leaders at national level, it was below their dignity "to ask council officers to brief us on their projects. We tend to think that council planners are a bunch of ignorant idiots," he said.

Objecting to Mr Seretse's remarks, Mr E.M. Kgabo of Kweneng South stood up on a point of order and said, "this is unfair on us. We cannot be subjected to such remarks."

Nevertheless, the Minister remarked, "I knew I was going to get reaction of that nature. But be assured that my attack is directed to those who unconsciously criticised my Ministry."

Mr Seretse further told MPs that local councils made decisions on the strength of the people's wishes. They are at pains to accommodate these wishes within the means authorised by

"this very Honourable House," he said. He also clarified that like Government, councils were unable to satisfy all the needs of the people.

Reacting to allegations that certain proposed projects were only seen on paper, Mr Seretse explained that there could be no consistent planning without putting it on paper. Therefore, a wholesale condemnation of everything on paper was the height of impossibility, he said.

Speaking about the achievement of his Ministry, the Minister said this has been significant. The Ministry, he said, had not been able to fulfil the pledges made in whole, but "we have done so progressively and systematically as our means have allowed us."

The Building Department of the Ministry of Works and Communications was criticised for slowness in completing small projects assigned to it. Sometimes, it was said, it took them some months to complete their assignment.

However, Mr Oteng said, the Botswana Telecommunications Corporation needed to be congratulated for the recent installations of an automatic telephone system to major villages, like Ramotswa. He said the installation has opened better communication between the village and other areas such as Gaborone. BOPA.



CENSUS RESULTS TO BE OUT SOON

Ended on 26th

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Michael Ditlhakeng]

[Text]

**BOTSWANA will know how many people there are in this country, when results of the Population Census are released soon. The Census exercise is now almost over, with the exception of a few areas in which enumerators were still making follow-ups.**

**The population census, which started on August 12 was scheduled to end on the 26th of the same month.**

**A spokesman from the statistics office said that preliminary figures should be expected at the end of September this year.**

**The main purpose of this important National exercise was to facilitate the decision making and development undertakings of the nation as a whole.**

According to the officials, enumeration has gone well in most parts of the country and the enumerators have taken their work very seriously indeed.

They said the census publicity was very effective and on the other hand enumerators were fully alert of their responsibilities.

They further said that questionnaires were now being checked as they came in from all over the country and after a check which is otherwise called a 'Post Enumeration Survey' will be done to check on the coverage of the census.

It was understood that the post enumeration survey would only cover selected enumeration areas in every district and was expected to take place during the week of the 21st to the 25th September.

As regards the problems encountered, they disclosed that basically most people co-operated fully with the exercise, adding that initially there were problems with transport but with the co-operation of the Central Transport Organisation (CTO) and District Administration, they were soon resolved.

They added that in few cases, people refused to answer the enumerators' questions, however when the purpose of the census was explained to them by the census supervisors, their co-operation was regained.

In addition to these problems, as people might have heard over the radio, they said that dogs were among the few obstacles

which gave the national population census a problem.

However administrative action was taken to get householders with dogs to have them tied down until the premises were enumerated.

In Selebi Phikwe/Mmadinare and Bobirwa area, the census was said to have been carried out well, following a vigorous pre-census campaign in the area.

This was disclosed by the Selebi-Phikwe District Officer, who was also Census District Officer Mr Molemane Molefe in an interview with BOPA reporter Robert Ditshwang.

Mr Molefe pointed out that good reports came from all over the District during his supervision from August 12 to 26.

## Dogs Create Problems

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 21 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

**AS CENSUS enumerators continue their work throughout the country, fierce dogs are reported to be waging war against them. The worst battles are in the high cost residential areas of Gaborone where the work had been delayed by 15 per cent.**

**Census officers have expressed their concern that some people were not complying with the census regulations and as a result enumerators were facing problems.**

The Department of Statistics had made appeals to dog owners to tie them between 6 am. to 8 p.m. everyday to protect enumerators. Despite the appeals, enumerators had been attacked by dogs in the high cost residential areas of Gaborone

The Organising and Publicity Officer in the Census office, Mr E.D. Maine told BOPA that this problem of dogs had been experienced almost throughout

the country, but Gaborone was the worst hit.

There are 116 enumerators operating in Gaborone and their work had been delayed by 15 per cent because of loose dogs which are fiercely guarding the homes of their masters.

Mr Maine said that people who were not tying their dogs were not complying with census regulations and therefore obstruct the work.

He gave the example of an incident in Barolong Farms where an enumerator was kept out of one home by dogs which were not tied as required.

In Gaborone, Mr Maine said that eight cases had reached the office of where enumerators failed to enter certain homes because of dogs.

He added that investigations were going on in Extensions 11 and Nine to find out the concerned houses. He however would not say what action would be taken against those concerned.

He appealed to people who have signs, "Beware of the Dogs" at their gates when there are no dogs to remove them, those who have dogs to tie them. **BOPA.**

## Pilikwe Lags Behind

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 24 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Monty Letshwiti]

[Text]

The Census team at Pilikwe in the Mahalapye/Tuli Block area may not be able to meet the closing date of August 26, 1981.

This was disclosed by the census supervisor in Pilikwe Mr Kealeboga Ngakayagae in an interview with BOPA.

He reported that his team was faced with the problem of lack of roads in the area and complained that there were many houses in the village which had no census map numbers.

The supervisor complained that efforts to re-identify numbers on the houses were time consuming because the enumerators then had to carry out investigations and added that this reduced the speed of the team in their enumeration process.

On the progress of his team during the first nine days of the population and housing census Mr Ngakayagae said it started off well with enough manpower

and vehicles.

However, he said that he would do everything possible to catch up with the dead line of August 26.

The enumeration in Mahalapye-Tuli Block, Serowe/Palapye and Selibe-Phikwe is going on generally well.

Meanwhile, from Francistown Solomon Lotshe reports that the Francistown District Commissioner Mr. J.H. Hulela has issued a circular to all freehold farmers in the North East District requesting them to ensure that their gates remained unlocked during the census period to facilitate access to the farms by enumerators.

Mr Hulela further requested to also ensure that census officers were not harassed by dogs.

Mr Hulela has also said that census started smoothly in the North East District and so far no difficulties had been experienced.

CSO: 4700/488

# SOUTH AFRICAN MILITARY BUDGET CRITICIZED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 21 Aug 81 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

IN WHAT the newspapers described as "Guns before Butter" budget, South Africa has once again demonstrated an all out determination to shield apartheid and its anachronistic institutions at all cost.

The "total onslaught" military expenditure illustrates the absurd length to which South Africa can go in defence of the status quo based on colour bar. The military spending goes from P1 800 million to P2 465, a stunning 30 per cent increase. In 1960, the defence allocation stood at P444 million. The budget began to rocket as more and more black African countries gained independence in the 60s. The country's defence spending has since been maintaining a steep increase. Over the past 10 years, the military spending had increased by a staggering 860 per cent.

The implication of this massive budget is fairly ominous. It will be a great mistake if the budget was viewed in isolation of the developments in Southern Africa. There are bound to be serious economic and political implications which will be felt in neighbouring countries especially members of the Customs Union. It is not only the South Africans who will dig deeper into their pockets but also Botswana who will not part with luxury items as beer, spirits and cigarettes. They will infact have to face a more hostile economic environment very soon; thus indirectly providing the money that supports an unjust system.

Botswana does not manufacture spirits and cigarettes. These now have to be acquired from the customs area markets, which for obvious reasons are dominated by South Africa. Of course our unenviable economic position has been dictated by unfavourable geographical factors.

But now with the idea of SADCC having been conceived, and an independent and relatively economically viable Zimbabwe having been born, the situation should not be acutely desperate. Diversification of our trading partners could gradually rescue us from this unenviable position of having to contribute indirectly to the budget of apartheid South Africa. We need to pay more attention to the markets in the north for those goods which can be easily obtained in bulk. That will be in keeping with the latter and the spirit of SADCC.

But that is only one aspect of the budget in South Africa. The other is that this budget coincides with increasing military pressure against the apartheid regime. With an average of one attack every ten days, it looks like a showdown with apartheid is now total.

Common logic should teach South Africa that it is not the magnitude of the military spending that determines the victor in the long term, but only the justness of the struggle. One would have thought that having borrowed from the mistakes of Rhodesia, South Africa would be showing a greater flexibility to amend things before it is too late. Rhodesia was spending P1 million a day to service the war but when the hour of reckoning came, the mighty gun-powder backfired.

On the other hand South Africa is spending P7 million a day on defence. History will tell whether the rocketing military spending will succeed in stemming the growing tide of nationalism.

But the history of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, Zimbabwe, Algeria and others where guerrilla war was the only alternative indicates that the cause of freedom and liberation is never defeated. In the end, the will to fight favours those fighting for a noble cause.

The only way in which South Africa can avoid the inevitable is to remove those aspects of the political, social and economic system which justify violence. Huge military spending may help delay the decisive hour of victory but it will not stop it.

CSO: 4700/488

FOREIGN OWNERSHIP OF BUSINESSES SCORED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 17 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Tarcisius Modongo: "Why Are Most Businesses in Towns Foreign-Owned?"]

[Text]

THE JWANENG Township Authority Finance and General Purposes Committee and the mine management have been told that it was disappointing that in all towns of Botswana most of the businesses, small or big were foreign-owned.

Speaking in Jwaneng last Tuesday, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr M.P.K. Nwako said that business buildings were also owned by foreigners who continue to tactfully deny Batswana the chance of running businesses by hiking the building rentals.

He added that foreign investment was encouraged where Batswana lacked essential production and business requirements such as capital and technical know how.

Mr Nwako said he would like to see some change and Batswana engaged in all kinds of businesses including property development because today Batswana have the capacity to do that.

Minister Nwako added that Batswana could have their business flourishing if they so wish because of loans they could get from the National Development Bank (NDB).

He said Jwaneng was a new town and people would be attracted to it and warned that those who would be involved in

the illicit diamond dealing would be dealt with according to the law.

He requested the Finance and General Purposes Committee to limit the number of hawkers in the township so that the business could be controlled in accordance with the town's growth.

He told his audience that licensed hawkers who had no house hold permits would not be allowed to live in Jwaneng.

Mr Nwako mentioned that his Ministry had set up a business Advisory Service Unit which works together with the Partnership for Productivity (PFP) in training local business-men in basic book-keeping skills.

He said that his Ministry was faced with problems of shortage of transport and skilled manpower.

He added that the Ministry recently set up an export promotion unit for the development of foreign trade policy and measures.

The unit will collect and disseminate trade information such as external market opportunities, requirements affecting a trade transaction with the outside world and all information pertinent to trade.

Mr Nwako explained how the local people could produce goods for the mine and mine community.

He said that his ministry was

revising the Trade Act. Copies of the document titled "Proposed Licensing System" have been distributed to all agencies concerned with commercial development and implementation of the present Trading Act to contribute towards the exercise.

He added that the aim for revising the Act was to promote and safeguard business opportunities for Batswana business-men and to re-orientate trade structure to encourage the growth of dynamic private sector.

Earlier, the Chief Executive Officer Jwaneng Township Authority, Mr H.A. Nyirenda said the finance and general purposes committee would deal with applications for trading licenses according to the Trading Act.

He said Jwaneng had opportunities for those interested in business because plots were there unlike in Orapa where the planning of the town had brought problems because of the fence.

During his stay in Jwaneng Mr. Nwako toured both the mining area and the township and also held a political rally.

Present at this meeting were the Senior mine officials, Kanye District Commissioner, Mr F.K. Kokorwe, Southern District Council Chairman, Mr B.R. Chibana, Council Secretary, Mr N. Gower and officials from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. **BOPA.**

# BPP ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF SELLING LAND

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 19 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Mmoniemang Madikwe]

[Text]

THERE was a stampede at the Extension II Freedom Square in Gaborone on Sunday when the Vice-President of the opposition Botswana Peoples Party (BPP) Mr. P. K. Podiephatswa invited the people attending the party's rally to see what he claimed was a "portrait of a Black Jesus."

Mr Podiephatswa accused the ruling party for "taking advantage of Batswana's political unconsciousness, turning them into laughing stalks by imprinting slogans like "Mose Motho wa Monna" on T-shirts."

The BPP vice-president further accused the government for selling the land and said that the "Black Jesus" would punish them because selling people's land has invoked the wrath of the black son of God. The crowds thronged Mr. Podiephatswa to see the "Black Jesus," portrait.

During the meeting, one of the speakers, Dr. K. Maripe accused the Government for "interfering with the elections of the Botswana Federation of Trade Unions." He said that Government was trying to reverse the results of the elections of the Federation held in May this year.

The BPP also harped on the language question, arguing that it was unfair that children whose first language was not Setswana

were taught Setswana when they started school. They said non Setswana speaking children should be taught in their mother tongues during the early years of their education. They have also advocated for non-Setswana languages in the country to be spoken over Radio Botswana.

During the rally the BPP Publicity and External Secretary Mr. Neo Motlhabane read the resolutions passed at the party's Congress held at Lobatse this year.

Among other things the party has advocated for the "immediate nationalisation of the Botswana Defence Force (BDF) as the present structure was but a tribal regiment headed by the Bangwato."

The party also intends to negotiate directly with the British Government to claim back the land around the Imperial Reserve headquarters in Mafeking before it assumed power.

It has also asked the Government to call for a constitutional review meeting to ammend certain clauses in the Botswana constitution like what they described as "the excessive presidential executive powers and the unconstitutional nomination of candidates even after being rejected by the electorate."



# IDM PLANS FULL LOCALIZATION BY 1987

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 31 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Andrew Sesinyl]

[Text]

THE INSTITUTE of Development and Management, (IDM) is aiming at a 100 per cent localisation package by 1987 but this is an extension by two years, in the overall localisation deadline for the institute.

Initially, IDM had envisaged full localisation in 1985, but the institute's officials have revealed that critical manpower problems have forced them to aim at a 100 per cent localisation target by 1987.

IDM is a joint venture among the governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Canada.

This week, the institute sent four Botswana to Canada for senior and junior degrees plus diploma courses, as part of the localisation drive. Five more people left Lesotho and Swaziland on the same programme.

IDM trains personnel in the management sectors of employment, from senior executive to permanent secretary levels.

An official of IDM who was one of those leaving for further studies, said the teaching staff at the institute had to be of "high calibre," but as he pointed out, that too, was a bone in the throat to IDM.

The institute's "high calibre" was staff at present predominantly Canadian, the official said.

"When we come back we shall deliver the goods," said Reverend J.S. Matsheng, who was leaving for a two year Masters programme in public administration at the Canadian University of Victoria. He was IDM lecturer in public administration and personnel management, one of the first locals to be appointed to that senior post.

An official of IDM, however, said he foresaw crucial problems ahead, his hopes for the overall localisation by 1987 did not carry a note of finality.

The institute suffers "a scarcity of good candidates," according to the officials. But more than that, the institute has to compete with various organisations, including the government, for high-quality candidates. That, according to the official, meant that IDM had to depend continuously on Canadian expatriates, through CIDA.

In Botswana IDM has a total staff of 24. Out of these, nine are expatriates, but there are seven expatriate lecturers against two locals.

The total IDM staff for the BLS countries is 55.

Although one of the IDM officials claimed that IDM had a problem of attracting "locals of the right calibre," and that most qualifying candidates were attracted by "greener pastures"

elsewhere, he did not give details about conditions of service in the institute - that is, whether or not such conditions could be a factor that discouraged potential candidates.

However, the IDM official did not build an all-beautiful picture of the institute. He pointed out that although he was satisfied that "the training we are offering is good," it could nevertheless be "made more relevant to the demands of our clients."

"Hence the need to have locals..... this is to satisfy the needs of BLS countries. We should give our people the ideas that will be useful in a work situation," he stressed.

Dr Fanny Friedman, Acting Director for IDM in the BLS countries, who is also Assistant Director in the Swaziland branch, asserted that IDM was recognised as one of the major training centres in the BLS countries. She also holds strong views about the pace of localisation and the institute's determination to move ahead speedily with the project. She believes that the use of expatriates in IDM's senior staff "cannot be for ever," and that the locals should take over-but, "qualified locals."

Mr Jerome Lewiski, who has been IDM Acting Assistant

Director for Botswana until this week, claimed, "we have enough people, and in two or three years we should be well set for overall localisation."

He was referring to localisation of lecturers.

"In four years, IDM has made nothing else but progress. We have had 700 students in class this year alone, which is almost all of the number we had for the whole of 1980," Mr Lewiski enthused.

He said progress made by the institute could not be attributed to the work of expatriates only; but team work, with the involvement of the locals. "IDM does not have to take a back-seat for any organisation in the world," Mr Lewiski claimed further.

IDM changes its image every year. Recently, top Government officials from Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, comprising permanent secretaries, heads of government departments, and Botswana's Director of Personnel, attended an IDM course.

Private institutions, also claim to have gained a lot in their management training programmes, through the assistance of IDM.

BASARWA DEMAND SOCIAL JUSTICE

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 1 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Monty Letshwiti]

[Text]

**THE BASARWA**  
Community living in the remote areas of the Central District have appealed for what they termed "more social integration and equitable distribution of the national development projects in Botswana.

The first headman of a five months old Malatswae Village Mr Mahalapye Mongake complained in an interview with BOPA that they have always been left out in the national development planning.

He complained that very little or no development was taking place in their areas, adding that they have for a long time been exposed to many national catastrophes such as famine and drought.

The head of the new village, still to be installed as sub-chief under the Botswana Customary Act, Mr Mahalapye Mongake told BOPA that the Basarwa Community in Botswana have now realised that hunting and gathering system could no longer help them because of hunting regulations and rules, lack of modern hunting tools and general farming policies.

One man, Modisaotsile Gwaila believed to be an advisor to the sub-chief elect said they have decided to organise themselves because for too long they have not been taken seriously. They were treated badly and paid low incomes by the farm owners.

Mr Gwaila complained that Basarwa had been working hard in the farms, breeding cattle for the owners who only visit the farms occasionally to choose the beasts for sale to the Botswana Meat Commission and thereafter neglect the farm employees.

However an agricultural extension worker at Malatswae Mr Eugene Slave said the Basarwa like anybody else will this year benefit from the ALDEP facilities such as drought power and other associated packages.

On their part they have already built a health post, a primary school and have developed a spring well which was the only source of water in the new village.

The school which was opened last July is not registered under the Education Act but there are plans to register it very soon.

After an interview the tribesmen said to our BOPA correspondent "Let our voice also be heard throughout the country so that we could be known as an organised community who would

like to integrate with other tribes in the country."

They also complained that many people from the developed centres have the habit of telling misleading and negative stories about them in an effort to keep them (Basarwa) out of contact with the entire nation.

The truth, they said is that we are willing and able to engage in both local community and national development in order to live at the same standard with other tribes in the country.

In response a Remote Area Development Official in the CDC Mr Onitlame Lephoko said the Central Government has been fully aware of the situation and it has since introduced Remote Area Development policy to cater for these people who have been disadvantaged in terms of development.

Mr Lephoko who had accompanied BOPA reporter to

the settlement said there were many new settlements introduced in the commercial ranges and in the communal cattle posts areas to facilitate for the spread of both district and national development projects in the CDC.

He explained that Basarwa Community were not the only people disadvantaged in the national development exercise. There are other ethnic groups which were also disadvantaged.

The Remote Area Development official said that people of Malatswae village like all others in similar settlements will be given seeds and ploughing packages under ALDEP once they clear their lands for ploughing.

As some settlements were introduced in the commercial farms and communal cattle posts, government planners were encouraging people to form big settlements or join the already established big villages for national development. BOPA

CSO: 4700/488

AIR BOTSWANA TO HAVE MORE CONTROL

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 21 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Seatlholo Tumedil]

[Text]

**Air Botswana assumes larger control over its operations with effect from September 1. This follows the end of a nine-year contract the company had with Air Services Botswana.**

**According to the General Manager of Air Botswana, Mr. D.K. Petch, the functions will include central management of the airline, reservations, revenue accounting and marketing.**

Mr. Petch said under the old contract with Air Services, Air Botswana undertook the sales responsibility and management of the airport. The rest of the operational control was in the hands of Air Services Botswana.

He said that the aircrafts Air Botswana was using belonged to Air Services Botswana. The pilots and stewardesses were also Air Services employees.

Mr. Petch also said that his company, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Botswana Development Corporation (BDC), has bought its own aircraft. This is a 44-seater F.27 Fokker Friendship. It also has a six-month 'wet lease' with Comair which will be operating a 27-seater DC-3 on its behalf.

"The lease is 'wet' because we will be chartering the aircraft and its crew," Mr. Petch explained.

He said Air Botswana staff which was at present about 100 would inevitably grow. Concerning the three stewardesses who have up to now been employed by Air Services Botswana, Mr. Petch said they had already applied to join Air Botswana and that they would be considered.

He said, however, that the salary scales for the stewardesses would be commensurate with the company's salary scales. He noted that the stewardesses' salaries under Air Services Botswana had been based on salary scales in South Africa.

Meanwhile recommendations of a full-detailed consultancy commissioned by the government and conducted by British Airways have been submitted to Government.

Both Mr. Petch and a BDC spokesman could not comment on the recommendations which are still being held by Government.

A spokesman of Air Services Botswana refused to give any comments on the issue of the parting of his company with Air Botswana. **BOPA**

# POLICE LOCALIZATION HAS REACHED 'SATURATION POINT'

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 21 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE COMMISSIONER of Police, Mr. Simon Hirschfeldt has said there has been a tremendous amount of progress in the rate of localisation in Botswana Police.

"We are reaching a saturation point", he said, adding that promotions were no longer easy because most senior officers were in their 30s and very few in their 40s which meant the ascending line of the pyramid became thinner and more difficult to grip.

The commissioner was opening the 10th annual conference of Officers Commanding throughout Botswana.

The three-day conference is scheduled to cover a number of issues in the light of the more sophisticated crime becoming prevalent in the country.

The Commissioner said as the ladder becomes more difficult more effective competition was anticipated.

He said the whole aim was the promotion of efficiency at all levels of the force throughout the whole country and remarked that there was no maximum to efficiency, it was a continuous process.

He said almost all posts were localised with the exception of only one post held by an expatriate and attributed the success of localisation to locals who offered eager service.

The Commissioner however regretted that even after 10 years of the localisation process there were some Senior Officers who were not yet ready to accept and shoulder their appropriate responsibilities. He said that he

had written to individual Commanders to that effect but very little understanding was afforded.

He said some Commanders often write him suggesting transfers of their Subordinates on grounds that they were obstinate and undisciplined. He explained that the method was unremedial since it was transferring of a problem from one station to another while it could be possible to warn the officer harsh measures were effected.

He advised Commanders to indicate the shortcomings of their subordinates before submission of adverse reports to the commissioner.

When such reports are made they must indicate that the Officer was in fact warned previously.

The Commissioner once again hit hard against excessive alcohol drinking and assured harder

measures against the culprits of the spirit irrespective of rank.

He expressed concern that some Officers authorise drunk juniors to take charge of vehicles and this increases the accidents.

The Commissioner is not prepared to defend culprits in that respect.

He noted that excessive drinking was diabolical especially among juniors. He however warned Seniors: "It is therefore not good for an officer to get drunk in the presence of his men and then the next day attempt to preach to them that they should not get drunk."

"If we as supervisory officers engage in these acts of indiscipline, we cannot hope to persuade the young experienced constables to be better disciplined than ourselves because it is only natural for them to try and imitate us," he said.

He said indiscipline by Senior Officers was the order of the day in the Botswana Police. He said this was of grave disappointment to him to mention.

The Commissioner noted that Senior officers have previously suggested that results of disciplinary action taken against their ranks must not be published in the Force orders but it was his view that if published juniors will always feel the seriousness of action taken against the Seniors.

BUSANG POSSIBLY YOUNGEST TRADITIONAL LEADER

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 17 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Peter Moswetsi]

[Text]

AT TWENTY three years, Busang Motshegwa Busang is already a village headman making him, most probably the youngest tribal leader in Botswana.

For his age, headman Busang of Tsetsebye, carries the head of a well-matured adult on his shoulders. Perhaps his royal blood makes him bolder than members of his age group, because he is already aiming at mending the image of his tribe, which he believes has been tarnished- and showing his people, the importance of attending Kgotla meetings.

Busang took over a few months back, after months of uncertainty following the removal from the throne of his father. The tribe

had allegedly lost confidence in the elderly headman.

Headman Busang, a former Assistant Immigration Officer at Tlokweng Border Gate, did not let overnight rise to power run to his head.

For a new man in the scene he really takes bold and firm decisions.

In an interview with BOPA, some few weeks back, the new headman lashed out at "some prominent people" in the village who he said had a habit of calling public meetings but failed to turn up in time.

Hitting at the top brass in the tribal hierarchy really calls for a strong personality- but headman Busang made the remarks as easy as an old paramount chief would have done.

He said as a result of lack of exemplary behaviour, the people had lost their patience, and thus, declined to attend Kgotla meetings.

"I would like to see my people moving ahead with development, turning together the wheels of change, because revolution today means- development," said the headman.

In another surprise move, again considering his age, Headman Busang spoke strongly against excessive beer drinking, which he said retarded development.

At one of the latest Kgotla meetings, it was agreed that beer drinking should not continue after 9.30 p.m. Headman Busang's first step towards village development.



# DIAMOND STOCKPILING MAY AFFECT NATION

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 1 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Andrew Sesinyi]

[Text]

**BOTSWANA'S foreign diamond markets have been stockpiling diamonds to create "an artificial shortage" as a way of stabilizing the prices of diamonds, but this will have grave effects on Botswana's economy for the next year, or even longer.**

**High level economic experts in the public service have revealed that they might be a scaling down of Botswana's development projects - and the size of our development budget - push forward the implementation of some projects, affect our recurrent budget, and even affect next year's wages and salaries review negatively.**

However, the Resident Director for Anglo American Corporation Botswana (Services) PTY, Ltd, herein Gaborone, has described the move as "not that serious" although he conceded in an interview: "It means that people cannot spend as much as they would like to."

The Central Selling Organisation (CSO), which is the De Beers marketing arm, markets over 80 per cent of the diamonds produced in the world today and this is the organisation behind the stockpiling exercise, which means that Botswana and other diamond producing countries would have to reduce their production and selling capacities for at least a year.

The function of the CSO, is to try and maintain stability in the diamond trade by stockpiling diamonds when the market is bad, because without stockpiling, the prices would go down.

Since the World Depression in 1930 diamond prices to producers have continued to rise,

according to Mr Nchindo. If the demand for diamonds is high then the price is high too, he added.

"If the market is bad, like it is at present, producers are asked to slow down production to adjust to supply to demand in order to maintain prices. If there was an over production and glut in the market, then prices would go down," said Mr Nchindo.

The reason for the price maintenance, according to Mr Nchindo, is that unlike other commodities like copper, the most important diamonds are a luxury and people buy them because they think they are valuable and people would not buy them if the price was unstable and there was a risk of the diamonds dropping in value, because then they would lose out.

The current stockpiling exercise, which will cut Botswana's real income as economic sources claim, is set against the staggering 20 per

cent interest rates in the United States, one of the four big diamond markets - and the most important one in the diamond industry throughout the world. The others are Belgium, Israel and India.

In the United States, people are paying over 20 per cent to borrow money and, according to Mr Nchindo, if you have diamonds worth one million dollars and you borrowed the money from the bank to buy them, after a few years the cost of those diamonds will be two million dollars.

"Interest rates in the US have gone up and so it is very expensive to maintain stocks of diamonds, so people are suffering because they cannot afford to borrow the money to buy diamonds," said Mr Nchindo.

What this means to Botswana - and Mr Nchindo concedes - is that "we might have a difficult time."

"We might not be able to sell as many diamonds as we want to

sell. This situation could last for may be a year. We will continue to produce diamonds, but might not be able to sell them all."

Mr Nchindo did not disclose the actual percentage reduction in our diamond sales.

A financial expert in the public service, has disclosed that last year only, Botswana's diamond export sales stood at P240 million.

Debswana, according to Mr Nchindo, last year alone, had a net income of just over P100 million.

"This year we had hoped to have more but we will not know until the end of the year because we cannot tell what the market will be like over the next six months. Really this is to try and help maintain the price of diamonds so that when the market comes back we will be able to sell the diamonds at a good price," said Mr Nchindo.

Economic experts trace the problem from the past two years. In the last couple of years Botswana had her coffers boosted by the ever-mentioned excess liquidity, because the country had "a big jump" in diamond prices with the expansion of Orapa and Letlhakane diamond mines.

But since then the prices of diamonds have stayed the same, and at the same time, production remained stagnant. The prices of everything, however, have been going up, and this makes a sharp contrast to the consistency in the diamond field.

This then meant that Botswana had been experiencing a decline in real income.

What the world diamond markets have now come up with, a top source in the Ministry of Finance and Development

Planning concedes, 'is a difficult problem.'

Not only do we have constant diamond prices, but the amount to sell is now going to fall.

Since May this year, Botswana has been selling lower quantities, than "normal" according to our source. There will be less foreign exchange going to the Bank of Botswana, this is what is implied in simple terms, and this also means less revenue for the Government. Hence, the government officials believe that it is almost imperative that there should be reductions in government spending, and of course this means curtailing our development goals.

But Mr Nchindo believes that the effect would not have drastic consequences on Botswana's economy. Although it will definitely be affected.

He argues that our foreign reserves might be affected, yes, but then the Botswana Meat Commission, (BMC), is doing well this year after not being able to sell much last year because of foot and mouth disease. So although the diamond revenues might be lower, the cattle will be higher but the growth of foreign reserves might not be as rapid as in the last few years because of this reduction.

The prospects remain grim, because although it is hoped that the problem will not go beyond a year, but Mr Nchindo said: "we cannot foretell the future, but we hope that it will come right next year."

It is hoped that by the time Jwaneng comes into production the market situation will have improved. Jwaneng will probably not come into full production until the second half of next year. Orapa/Letlhakane

produced about five million carats last year. When in full production, Jwaneng should produce about five million carats in 1985.

At the retail level people are still buying diamonds, but because the dealers overbought two years ago and they have too much stock, Botswana and other diamond producing countries have to do without some development projects, until the dealers deplete their stocks.

Botswana makes more money on gem than industrial diamonds, because the biggest volume of industrial diamonds is artificially produced and as the methods of artificial production improve, so the cost reduces and this determines the price.

Orapa is mainly industrial, Letlhakane is more gem, and Jwaneng will be in-between, but because of the large production, there is a big quantity of gem.

But to dismiss that general feeling that big diamonds would mean a big leap into big money, Mr Nchindo has just clarified that the big problem is with the more expensive diamonds "and we are selling less of them because they are the ones people are having difficulty finding the money to buy. The poorer qualities are still being sold and the demand for jewellery is still high."

The Botswana Government is a 70 per cent shareholder in the diamond proceeds. Will this go higher? Mr Nchindo has replied! "This will be maintained because of the agreement with Government."

There is approximately 12 years to run on the Orapa lease and 23 years to run on the Jwaneng lease.

Meanwhile, for Botswana, this year will be a year of anxiety.

# HIGH FUEL PRICES MAKE LIFE HARD

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE MINISTER of Commerce and Industry Mr M. P. K. Nwako has told Parliament of the difficult times under which we live because of high prices of fuel.

The Minister, who was speaking in support of the Exploration and Production Bill 1981 tabled by the Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, Dr G. K. T. Chiepe on Tuesday, hoped the legislation will be workable and would assist in the formulation of agreements pending.

When tabling the Bill Dr Chiepe explained that it is a piece of legislation drafted to regulate the exploration and production of petroleum in Botswana. She also disclosed that there are some oil companies who have expressed interest to explore three deep sedimentary basin in western Botswana.

Dr Chiepe was speaking against the background that the present Act, the Mines and Minerals Act did not adequately cover the petroleum sector.

"Petroleum exploration and development requires different statutory provisions from those that apply to hard rock minerals," she said.

The Minister outlined a few factors which are resultant of the differences, some of which include geological occurrences, size of the prospecting area, time requirements, financial commitments and production and terminology.

However, the Minister said despite these differences, the Bill follows a scheme of control through the grant of licences similar to that provided for in the Mines and Minerals Act. She also brought to pass that in fact most provisions are re-enactments of the provisions of the Mines and Minerals Act.

Dr Chiepe explained that the Bill was drafted with two basic aims in mind, namely, to ensure that rights will be granted to potential investors in the petroleum sector in return for specific obligations to Government which can be quantified, assessed and monitored at each stage.

Also that at each stage the investor should have sufficient

security of title in return for huge sums of money which may be spent in development.

"The latter aim is of great importance to the investors because Government still looks to the private sector to provide the necessary capital for mineral development and the petroleum sector requires huge capital investments compared to the hard rock mineral sector," she said.

Dr Chiepe was grateful for the support of the Bill and said the support will enable them to carry out meaningful discussions with Companies interested in making explorations in the country. The bill was passing its second reading.

DETAILS ON MAUN RICE WORKERS' STRIKE GIVEN

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 2 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Andrew Sesinyi]

[Text]

IT IS tools-up for the Maun Rice Project labourers after a week's strike.

The workers turned up for duty on Monday, following a second dismissal warning from the Ministry of Agriculture. However, the workers' demands are being considered and the possibility of a pay rise cannot be ruled out. The workers resorted to the tools-down language after the Ministry of Agriculture ordered their initial earnings of P2.50 a day should come down to P1.50 a day as a matter of Government policy. The minimum wage for labourers as laid down by government is 36 thebe per hour. This means roughly P2.88 a day.

On Monday afternoon, Mr F.S. Alidi, Chief Land Utilisation Officer, admitted that the workers "had a genuine grievance" and that the Ministry was holding talks to review the situation. More funds might be obtained if the Ministry of Finance and Development conceded, but he was quick to point out that this was not a certainty, but rather a possibility.

Mr Alidi also conceded that the Ministry was at fault because their project coordinator had introduced the P2.50 a day payment as "some kind of overtime." He said the project coordinator had introduced the extra pay as an incentive as the pilot project was found to be running behind schedule.

In actual fact, said Mr Alidi, workers should receive P1.50 this being some sort of allowance until their period of training had been completed.

But the labourers' counterparts in the government, Mr Alidi concedes receive P4.10 a day.

The over 90 workers at the Maun Rice Project, are part of a gigantic self-sufficient project aimed at the supply of rice to the whole of Botswana by 1986/87. Some of the workers are trainees and on completion of their training, they would be allocated lands, and with the material support from the Government, these would be expected to produce rice. The government would ensure that their rice had a protected market at the

Botswana Agricultural Marketing Board, (BAMB). They would then pay the Government back, by installments, over a long period of time.

Up to date, 30 hectares of land have been cleared, and rice will be planted this year. The strike has not hampered the progress of the pilot project seriously. Already the project has produced 110 metric tons in the 1980/81 harvest. A 120 hectare satellite farm is in the pipeline, and a further 330 hectare area will be allocated to the graduating farmers for the rice fields.

The project is drawing water from the Boro river, by irrigation. At the moment the river is flooded and the water is drawn by the use of gravity. This is through the automatic opening and closing of sluice gates which control the flow of water into the rice fields.

When the river water is low, as it happens around December/January and February, engines are used to pump the water into the irrigation system. **BOPA**

CSO: 4700/488

## GAMBIA

### ATTEMPTED COUP DESCRIBED, DENOUNCED

Banjul THE GAMBIA TIMES in English Nos 34-36; 27, 31 Aug, 3 Sep 81

[Three part article, printed as published, material within slant lines published in capital letters]

[27 Aug 81 pp 1-4]

[Text] There could be found no Coup or attempted Coup or an intensive attempt to Take-Over or rather 'no smoke without any fire' that cannot raise ambiguity in the minds of decent people. There are very many serious questions to ponder as to how the Gambia, though very tiny and small, had found its course throughout the world in view of her political emancipations in respect of peace, stability, Law and Order and of course her dealings in equality of all the Rights appertaining to humanity.

From Thursday the 30th July 1981 to Thursday the 6th August, 1981, the greatest un-prayed-for clouds appeared in the forms of unrest, deaths, wounding and greatest of all tarnishing the excellent image of this little Gambia, that had made a name in everything by herself, and for herself and for other territories of immense population and size, which could within eight days lose so great a prestige, because of power hungry youths who had envied the President Alhaji Sir Dawda Jawara's leadership including the whole of the Nation, as they attempted to stage a Coup in the Gambia.

The first question is, how did Kukoi Samba Sanyang, a totally less significant element born in Wassadou, Foni Jarrol District, in the Foni East Constituency of the Western Division of The Gambia, a personality who not more than his Class-mates and his family circle could point at him, will in so short a time evoke the minds of so many youths, who fell trance with him, to horribly tarnish the whole Nation in a matter of days?

The answer could be found in the following: "Looking at the present situation in the Gambia, every matured citizen should know that I stand to rescue the Gambia and I will be represented in doing so. I am a trained Revolutionist; the way I am going with this Organization I am sure every Gambian whether literate or illiterate will agree with me as to the way I will organise, the way I will approach them, the way I am going to use my tactics not by way of money;



they will know exactly what I am after." Dr G.L. George (commonly called Paingu George) now deceased and former Secretary General of the banned Gambian Socialist Revolutionary Party, in an interview quoted in "THE SUN" Newspaper No. 89/80 of the 29th July 1981. Barely a year and a day after this assertion, a Coup prevailed in the Gambia.

Readers will remember that Dr George (now horribly killed by gunshot, as snake charmers of ten die by snake bites), went on to change the name of the Party to read 'The Gambia Underground Socialist Revolutionary Labour Party' which Party sprang the formation to set off and tarnish the image of the Gambia which was the least expected.

Mr Kukoi Samba Sanyang, who connived with Dr. George, took a lead in this eventful Gambian History, which in no wise gave a world wide coverage of adverse sentiments never known in the annals of the Gambia.

Mr Kukoi Samba Sanyang attended the St. Edwards School at Bwiam after passing successfully his Form IV examination. He was of the first batch to sit the examination in that school. On leaving Bwiam, he attended the St. Augustine's High School in Banjul about 1966. While in Bwiam he was baptized and called Dominic. He was later confirmed in the faith and given the name of Paul. As it was very necessary for Muslim children attending Catholic schools to take to the Catholic faith in those remote areas. After completing his schooling he opted to become a Priest and was sent to the Seminary in Ziguinchor, Cassamance. After some time, he became inclined politics which then gave him grounds to leave the seminary. Informations were that he proceeded to Russia, then America where he graduated and finally reaching Libya.

He arrived in the Gambia shortly before the 1972 General Elections, and being unqualified to contest the elections, he sponsored the candidature of his brother Mr M.L. Sanyang under the umbrella of the United Party. Mr M.L. Sanyang polled 761 votes against Mr M.B. Sanyang for the P.P.P. who polled 2583 votes, in a constituency where the registered voters were 3344. Mr M.L. Sanyang lost his deposit.

Mr Kukoi Samba Sanyang then left the Gambia only returning in good time to qualify for the 1977 General Elections. He contested against Mr Ismaila Jammeh. Mr Sanyang then polled 781 votes having affiliated himself with the National Convention Party, while Mr Ismaila Jammeh PPP polled 4532 votes in a constituency having 5312 registered voters. Mr Kukoi Samba Sanyang lost his deposit. He immediately left the Gambia.

Mr Kukoi Samba Sanyang returned to the Gambia according to unconfirmed sources in mid-May 1981 and took up a few days residence in Banjul, later to reside at Bakau in preparation and implementation of his aberration which he had concealed for a considerable period, and having joined hands with Dr George as always, it is that 'birds of the same feathers must flock together.'

The next question is, why did the attempted Coup get the support of the Field Force personnel at short notice (if that be the case)? The answer is grossly contained in the Field Force recruitment. It was evidently noticed that no such

a loyal Field Force personnel had been enlisted into the service, because these men in the majority were serving members of the Force simply to earn their bread and that the 'Oath of Allegiance' was something muttered without any inward digestion; these so-called serving Field Force personnel had conceived a notion since the advent of their awareness of politics, been born and bred opposition-wise; therefore the oath was not binding in their conscience with a result that serving the Government was not in sincerity.

Another question is, though striking, whether the Almighty God who had given Sir Dawda to the Gambians coupled with the blessings hailed on several individuals who had crossed the Gambian shores, as well as all those within the country, could all be despised by Providence, so as to enable Kukoi Samba Sanyang and his associates to gain control of the Gambia, when in actual fact they cannot manage the affairs of their homes? The answer was that Providence could not shatter such enormous blessings hailed upon our Dear President and those of his likeness and steadfastness. God in His wonderful power gave arms and ammunitions to those of the pious who hadn't, while to the wicked who had many, He caused to fire at random prior to the arrival of the Senegalese, thus going grossly short of their defence. Secondly, all those who were the original participants saw a sharp turn to augment the loyal forces to the Government, thus some died of such double roles in which could be found the Secretary General of such an Underground Party that had wrought none such a thing other than mischief in the land that was once blessed with everything that anyone can imagine. It is indeed through so several blessings that except those who are dead, but that anyone alive should escape apprehension after the President had laboured for 18 or more years to build a name for the Gambia.

The most important of all the questions is, dealing with the loss of young lives. Why did the Almighty God cause so many youths to lose their lives for no just reasons? The true answer reveals the depth of the Commandment of God, i.e. to honour our parents. If only every parent realises the tremendous influence upon a child's life in latter years that automatically comes as a direct result of obedience or disobedience to this God given command. The Holy Bible quotes "He that smiteth or curseth his father and mother shall surely be put to death"... Ex.21:15,17. How important is this Commandment in the eyes of the Creator? No one can imagine. As time goes on, a child brought up within the fear of the Almighty God, his father and mother, would have surely learnt his loving obedience to God, his father and mother, deep respect and esteemed reverence for the Law of the Land and for the legally constituted authorities. Eph.6:3 endorses this: "that it may be well with the child and that he may live long on earth"....

Surely the disobedient child is indeed a frustrated child--for his mind is constantly plagued with feelings of guilt, inhuman acts and rebellion. Let us then at this point look at the behaviour of the Gambian youths prior to the advent of the attempted Coup, which in actual fact became detestable to the very youths who had plunged themselves into an unknown battle. It is no secret that the most common language to address one another was the intensive use of intricate, intensive and abominable maternal abuses in no hidden manner. This was the pride and glory in recompensing their dearly beloved parents for the cares, expenses and feeding they had so tenderly received from them. Will such treat-



ments towards our parents be pleasing to God? Could that be the reward to their parents after such tender cares, etc? Can profane language suffice their parental labour? What then could we expect as direct reward from God whose commandment is so grossly and willfully violated? Death, of course, is the reward whether individually or collectively. Now, had there been such abuses after the attempted Coup?

In accomplishing God's wish and ruling, saw on Thursday, the 30th July, 1981, a number of youths in their thousands shouting 'V-Le Revolution!' as they ran aimlessly in the streets. Women also joined the jubilation but suddenly withdrew when gun shots became the order of the moment. The shouts commenced at about 0700 hours.

At about 0715 hours, the youths saw forceful recruitments as they were hailing the Revolution and explaining the need for such. In Serekunda the youths were compelled to get onboard the coup-maker's vehicles to the Police Station where rifles and ammunitions were forced on the youths with about 10 seconds of training how to handle such a deadly weapon. Age was discountenanced notwithstanding the ability to ordinarily carry the rifle as some were of tender years of age. The first set of youths that were taken the Police Station were issued with rifles on arrival and without any signature or proof as to the reception. In no time rifles were limited and the coup-makers then introduced a system whereby the issue of any rifle was dependent upon the production of a Voting Card. Even at that, the numbers were not recorded as the mere act of presenting a Voter's Card was sufficient qualification to possess a rifle.

On being supplied with so deadly and dangerous a weapon, the youths were seen roaming the streets and firing at random although on commencement they fired in the air. This firing was improved when looting accompanied their actions and there and then they started to shoot one another. Some of the youths took to revenge on women or girls who had despised them, or persons whom they had harboured a grudge for.

An instance called to memory when two beastly drunken youths arrived near the editor with loaded rifles from the precincts of Julbrews or somewhere else where drinks were looted. An argument ensued between the two and all at once one fired, fitting at the immediate upper party of the left ear; the bullet passed through and in no time the victim fell on the ground. The assailant who was staggering, asked his comrade to get up and follow him. People shouted that he was dead. The assailant only remarked that he was drunk and felt like sleeping. While the nearby people were full of consternation, a truck arrived and picked the dead youth while the rifle was removed from the assailant. Thus death, which had been their joy, came suddenly with no signs of remorse.

It is not a hidden secret to append that several persons were shot at and killed on the very first day of the coup; some caught in the act of looting, some a reprisal for spite long accrued, and some in abnormal cases being the result of drinks. The confirmation to these deaths and wounded occasioned several trips of the Red Cross with ambulances at top speed heading for the nearest Westfield Clinic or the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Informations received from the roving coup makers who may take a chance to explain their activities and of how many met their fate to bystanders, continued to tell how the coup makers in an attempt to release Mustapha Danso, the prisoner serving a commuted death sentence, they had cause to get the prison officers forcefully to open and set free all the inmates of the Central Prisons at Mile II. The most perturbing action of the coup makers was to issue a rifle to each of the so released prisoners, who, being armed, first called into the nearest hotels, Palm Grove and Wadner Beach Hotel where under duress, they compelled the inmates to clothe them and partaking of the drinks in the bars. Those with insufficient clothing went into the steward's houses in the later hotel and exchanged their clothing, confirmation of which was that the prison apparels were seen lying along the road by the hotels.

These so-released prisoners then headed for Jeshwang where they got to the prison camp; they fell on the officers who were obliged to leave their posts for fear of their lives, while the prisoners set free the inmates of the Jeshwany Prison. Those blended forces of prisoners not being content, took to trace either the Magistrate, who convicted them or the Policeman who arrested them in order to revenge.

It was reported that the Council members of the Revolution were by 0900 hours seriously engaged in looting especially people who had safes containing money in their homes. One such a victim to mention but one for purposes of elucidation, was the White House at Pipeline. The act created an incentive in the youths to divert their course from seeking revenge to looting which became widespread, until the teachers had to warn the youths to desist from looting when all the shops were empty. It is no secret that when the looting started some of the rifle holders shot at locks in order to permit the entry of the youths into many shops.

Many youths were killed in the act of looting. Informations also reached us that vehicles were broached upon simply because everyone longed to have a car, which was forcefully loaded in petrol stations, at gunpoints. The most commonly used vehicles were the Ladda type.

Informations also reached us that the Maurel and Prom Sonner Stores were burnt down to ashes. This surely depicted that the youths were out for mischievous purposes rather than a change of Government. The Banjul Cinema is no exception to being ransacked, destroying everything--simply for the sake of destruction.

On the height of such grave mischievousness the President, who was abroad, requested Senegalese troops to abide by the Mutual Agreement which had been signed by both the Presidents of Senegal and the Gambia for assistance in case of any unrest in either State. This agreement dated as far back as the 18th February 1965, when the Gambia acquired her sovereignty. Independence to all by then being acquired by peaceful means, an exception to many African countries was indeed most welcome in the Gambia for no scruple of anyone's hair was off-rooted, nor had the prison been full of political detainees and this continued to the 29th July 1981 when the coup makers took to go against the President's desires in respect of forceful detentions, brutal killings, forceful acquisition of other people's property and wilful destruction of dwelling houses and shops, etc. In so doing human rights had been grossly tampered with much against the pioneer of Human Rights in Africa and the world at large.

An example of how the Gambia had been held in esteem universally could be given for the benefit of those heartless pioneers of the attempted coup who knowingly had tarnished the good and concrete image of the Gambia.

In Post Mark Africa, a B.B.C. programme, the question was asked, "Which is the most peaceful country in the world and when did it achieve its independence?"

Patrick Keatley, Diplomatic Correspondent of the Guardian Newspaper had this to say, "As a correspondent, I have been to various regions and here in Europe, I think of three small countries that are remarkably peaceful. (a) ANDORA, (b) SAN MARION, (c) THE ISLAND OF NARU IN THE PACIFIC, (d) TOBAGO and TRINIDAD (ROBIN CRUSOE'S ISLAND), (e) BERMUDA and (f) THE GAMBIA."

It is needless recounting the remarks attached to each of these mentioned countries for the Gambia is our concern at the moment. The following was the continuation: "THE GAMBIA, I think, you are probably going to say, what about Africa? I would have no difficulty at all. I have been to all the countries in Africa and without any disrespect to my friends in other parts, I PLUMP FOR THE GAMBIA. What a marvelous community it is? Again of course, a relatively small country. That seems to be the key to peace.

"A place where a happy mixture of culture seems to have turned into a real Gambian way of life which includes cricket, a peaceful game, the Gambian leader President Jawara. I call him 'Doctor' because he is a veterinary surgeon--so he is practicing what his country preaches. To his great credit, when the Commonwealth Associations of Veterinary Surgeons had a conference half way the world, I have known him to jump on a plane and go and give his weight and attention to that, but equally, in a quiet way to take a turn at the actual surgery even when he is been in the highest office.

"So here is a place, which has also politically maintained the Party system, at the last elections parties competing against each other, and a Parliament that works. A respect for the opinions of others, a happy place, and perhaps, I would say, THE MOST PEACEFUL COUNTRY IN THE WORLD. The Gambia became independent in 1965, and a Republic in 1970." (This was reproduced in THE SUN No. 54/79 of 8/11/1979).

O! How touching? How the above shivers the blood of reasonable beings? Could such an image be shattered by power-hungry youths with the Nation being satisfied at that?

The lessons to be grasped from the above are especially for the benefits of those who have so miserably betrayed the confidence of the President; those of the coup makers who had wilfully blemished the rare virtues so expounded above; those inhuman dunces who are in the midst of a diversity of griefs tend to stage a demonstration in England thus adding a spear thrust into the hearts of shop-owners, people whose relatives are victims of deaths and of wounds, not to mention the struggles to acquire earbles; and finally those who were in great fear of the eventualities. With all these in view, could the President believe in all human beings because they show him their teeth?

/This newspaper seizes the opportunity to express the deepest regret at the dismay, horror, loss of confidence on those who were really held trustworthy, the disregard of his toils for the benefit of the whole of the Gambia and with remorse the tarnished image of the Gambia will all go to cause a grief in the president's heart. What else can the president do? For in like manner prophets were so persecuted, of old but patiently and diligently they bore everything to God, because of the supernatural gift of faith in them.../

[31 Aug 81 pp 1-4]

[Text] Everyone residing in the Gambia owes a great debt to His Excellency Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, for his bravery, consolation, statesmanship and long foresight dating as far back as the 18th February 1965, when he undertook to sign a Mutual Defence Agreement between the Gambia and Senegal. It was remarkable for on that day merriment should have overcome anyone in his stead and the matter of such great importance should not have crept in at that joyful moment; but he considered it his binding duty to come to such a conclusion which today invoked, had saved the nation from destruction in respect of lives, structures and property not to mention the fear that prevailed within those turbulent days known as the 'rebel's days of grass' rather than of 'grace.'

On the other hand, it was most gratifying of the Senegalese President to put into operation the Mutual Agreement in respect of the security as far as it confronted the Gambia almost surrounded by Senegal. There was seemingly a threat to the security of Senegal, for if a Marxist-Leninist regime was brought into the Gambia, it would in no distant moment find the disruption of Senegal into sections of Dakar and Ziguinchor groups.

Readers could remember America's broach when Russia decided to build a missile station in Cuba. As this would have been a rising ground for the Russians into America, therefore President Kennedy ordered the dislocation of the station immediately as it was a great threat to the security of America's peacefulness.

In it no hidden secret that the Gambia is religiously inclined; be it towards Christianity, Catholicism or Islam and by the advent of a Marxist regime we are certain that the delusion creeping into the minds of the young generation today would have sufficed religion thus plunging the Gambia into the belief that the Almighty God does not exist. It is the belief that the world was nor created but it evolved, as did the animals and plants in it, including the human mind and soul, although having a brain and body. It is no hidden secret that experts have reminded us that scientists with technical knowledge have doubled in our times and so also, have 'world troubles'; because material knowledge, scientific and technical know-how have not brought the answers to world problems, as such types of knowledge have only brought and led us to the proliferation of a diversity of adversaries and never ending problems, which will lead us to the brink of annihilation.

Turning an eye of the United Kingdom demonstration, this is a matter of very great relief and satisfaction to the demonstrators, for if the United Kingdom was of a Marxist-Leninist regime, would they have demonstrated without being shot on the spot? There were very many threats either in words or writings



which prevailed over a certain period in the Gambia such as: 'we shall kill,' 'if voting did not bring down the President, the guns will,' 'only by arms revolution will the Gambia be saved.' What was the need for the voting system to prevail in the Gambia? Were guns used to frighten anyone at the polls? Had any two voters used the booth at any one time? Have not the system provided for anyone to vote according to his discretion? If it was not purely for trouble making, why introduce guns on a population that is totally ignorant of what a gun is?

These demonstrators are under a spell which at home will not pay them any dividend because being abroad and not knowing how things prevailed in the Gambia, misconceptions must overcome them, for there is a variation in seeing a thing or an event rather than being told of how it passed away either successfully or not is certain that anyone recounting an event must of course add something to discredit the situation because there is a spiteful conclusion acquired. Many are opposed to such demonstrations, especially those who had their personal properties looted, those whose relatives died and were wounded, and those hostages held by the rebels in detention with being notified with death facing them at any moment. How odd were those moments!

It is ridiculous to note that the demonstrators requested Great Britain to grant independence to the Gambia, and Britain being willing did so, with Sir Dawda Jawara peacefully acquiring such. After 18 years of rule which had brought the Gambia to worldwide peaceful acknowledgement, these demonstrating rebels again went round to sell the country to a foreign power, thus bringing independence already acquired into another form of slavery and to another dominating power. Of what use was independence to the relatives, etc. if it was meant to be subversed, plotted against, steaming with bloodshed and terrifying people?

These demonstrators wanted a relief for Sir Dawda, but who should that Head of State be? Dr G.L. George or Mr Kukoi Samba Sanyang? Or can any reasonable person compare Sir Dawda and any of these sycophants in being a Head of State in the Gambia? The Coup leader taught us very great lessons in his wonderful oration over the Radio Gambia, i.e. quoting him:

(a) "The fruits of our labour, our creation will not be slashed from us." Has this insignificant figure ever attended to his parental obligations much more to mention the nation at large? What are the fruits of his labour when he had spent all his time abroad in search of mischief, horror, grief, destruction and pain, he had caused to be inflicted to the nation?

(b) "...Our people's religious actions by erasing from them every foreign element, every faulty accusation and by giving an orientation to the religious conscience of our sons and daughters, guiding them towards their duty and teaching them what they ought to do."

Indeed Providence will not permit Mr Kukoi Samba Sanyang to erase the religions of Christianity, and Islam in the Gambia, sufficing them with a non-religious belief thus instead of having our churches and mosques as places of worship of the Living God, we have instead dancing halls, pubs, bars and brothels. It is

evident that having been baked partly in Islam and in the Catholic religion, and being crowned with incentives lacking the knowledge of God, the latter he wishes to impart on people's children since he boldly stated that he had no wife and children. His was a sure way to corrupt the lives of children.

(c) "I am prepared to fight blood for blood." "I am prepared to enter and die anywhere for the sake of the Gambia." "If they like they can kill my father and mother, that is up to them."

This is the true leader sacrificing his father and mother for the sake of the Gambia; was he really true in his saying? Why did he run away? He promised to fight the Senegalese troops single-handed until death overcame him. Did he not run away?

Mr Kukoi Samba Sanyang offered Sir Dawda Jawara a bet as to enter the Gambia after the President's Dakar Broadcast. Sir Dawda meant what he said and therefore landed in the Gambia at a moment when Kukoi knew that running away for his life would be the only choice. A true son would sacrifice all he has for his parents but not the opposite.

The proof of (b) above is entirely vested upon practical and physical demonstration of the rebels as they confronted Reverend Father Williams in Serekunda who deposed the following:

"The coup took place on Thursday and the following day which was Friday, at about 0900 to 0930 hours, I stood at my verandah watching the untold destruction and to my greatest surprise, five of these rebel-men together with a Field Forceman, with a gun in his hand, approached me; and they said to me, "You Father, we know you. You do broadcast over the Radio Gambia on Sundays and we are to inform you that there should be no more religion. We hope you understand that. No more Christianity. Fock Jesus Christ and Fock Mohammed." They got stones, and were pelting at me but, by God's grace, not a single one of those stones got me. Luckily for me there was empty white bottle by my side and I picked it up and I pelt it at one of them, on his buttocks, and blood gushed out and they said, "O, Father! You have wounded me." They then ran away. A policeman who stood there enjoying the spectacle, so I said to him, "My good man, ought you not to have stopped those people?" He looked at me, laughed and went away! This is the part of the Marxist-Lenin faith which Kukoi's children should have been taught for their own future good and salvation.

Much is being spoken of the invitation of Senegalese troops into the Gambia and that they should be withdrawn, since it is an interference into the internal matters of the Gambia.

In fact, with or without any Mutual Defence Agreement, the President of Senegal could not stand idly by to see a Marxist-Lenin regime within her borders; for if Senegal did so, there will be a disruption and bisecting of Senegal from the Cassamance in no time; having herself to blame for allowing a foreign domination within her territory.



Senegal was expected to answer to the call of His Excellency the Gambian President, as she did, copying the example of the Russians building a satellite station in Cuba, and as this was most dangerous and seen as not in conforming with any good Government, the Americans forced their way to Cuba thus bringing the station to a closure. The idea being that if permitted to stand, the Russians will in a very short time use the station as a rising ground to attack America. If the Russians were so broached upon by America, in which case peace was prevailing between the two nations, it would be ridiculous that Senegal surrounding the Gambia, in time of such upheaval when lawless elements intend to undo a duly constituted Government, for Senegal to even wait to be called need no comments.

Contrasts were drawn which called for African condemnation of Libya interfering into the internal affairs of Tchad and as to why Senegalese entry into the Gambia cannot be so hailed by the O.A.U. members. The reason is that the O.A.U. members are confident that Libya shares a common border with Tunisia, Algeria, Niger, Tchad, Sudan and the U.A.R. (Egypt). All these put together could account for the three sides occupied by Senegal in surrounding the Gambia; and the out-let of Libya to the Mediterranean Sea is alike the portion to which the Gambia is opened to the Atlantic Ocean. In other words, Libya is surrounded by several countries on three sides exactly as the Gambia is bounded by Senegal on all three sides. Senegal has the Gambia into her territory while Libya has Tchad lying abreast to her. Seemingly Libya cannot protrude into Tchad.

Mention was again made on Tanzania's intervention into Uganda. How many a time did the President of Tanzania not complain to the World Body that Uganda Forces entered his territory destroying villages etc. If such acts were persistent, cannot Tanzania defend her territory? Cannot Tanzania pursue her assailant tracing them from their sources of origin? Did not Libya go to help the Ugandans? Was it correct that Libya should report present in such a matter? Has Tanzania got to sit and wait until Ugandan troops invade Tanzania? How many a time did the Uganda President by then threaten to invade Tanzania? Did Tanzania respond? The Tanzanian words ringing daily in the minds of the then Ugandan President, the siege commenced thinking that the Tanzanian President would sit down while Tanzania is destroyed. As it is a well known fact that anyone who does not say much except when it is necessary, the moment he has something to say, the whole world will know for certainty that he had spoken. Thus it was that Tanzania defended her rights.

Alhaji Sir Dawda had the right to ask for the assistance of President Abdou Joof of Senegal and fortunately for the brotherly ties between the two Presidents, the security of Senegal being at stake, and the introduction of a religion other than those already in practice in the Gambia and Senegal, he had to redress the situation.

Appearing in West Africa Magazine for 24th August 1981, is a petition from the Gambians resident in the United Kingdom addressed to the Senegalese Ambassador there. Its introduction reads as follows:

"Your Excellency, we the Gambians in the United Kingdom, in association with those in France, West Germany and other European countries, are shocked, dismayed, and angered by your Government's despatch of thousands of fully-armed troops into the

Gambia with orders to suppress, regardless of the consequences to loss of life and property, a popular uprising against the self-centred, vindictive and corrupt regime of Sir Dawda." The last paragraph reads: "it is not too late for your Government to show remorse by ordering troop withdrawals forthwith, and show willingness to compensate victims of this unprovoked aggression."

The above clearly depicts ignorance on the part of the Gambians resident in the United Kingdom. Glaring among such ignorance is the fact that the Looting Commissioner has two sheds or more over loaded having been removed from houses especially in the alf Die Ward. Not a single item had been removed from any Senegalese. This is a mockery on the part of the petitioners if this fact is brought to their attention.

It is not a hidden fact that prior to the Senegalese arrival about 113 people were killed, with several hundreds wounded, hence the appeal for blood donors and for hospital dressings etc. by the rebels on the first day which marked the historic tarnishing of the wonderful image that the Gambia, irrespective of her size, had obtained from the rule of Sir Dawda Jawara, upon whom very much is indebted.

Apart from fatal involvement in the attempted coup, looting at a very large scale started by the pioneers of the disorder and within a very quick space gained the attention of the youths who were originally not inclined to such acts. Naturally as an apprentice in no time surpasses his master, so it was that the youths looted all shops, burning places like the Maurel and Prom, Sonner Stores, long before the arrival of the Senegalese. In fact, because of the considerable disorder left as scars by the rebels, the Senegalese were sought to restore law and order after the Gambia had enjoyed 18 years of peaceful rule inherited from colonialism.

The demonstrators may well advise the Senegalese Ambassador in U.K. as to who it was that deprived the Gambians freedom to move, to speak, the freedom to roam till daybreak, to have their lives endangered and above all to introduce the release of convicted prisoners notwithstanding the nature of their convictions and arming them with deadly weapons. We cannot mention the series of rape, plunderings and threatening behaviour hailed upon the average Gambian. These are all pleasing to the demonstrators.

To ease matters who should pay compensation? Mr Kukoi Samba Sanyang on being arrested, or is it going to be the pioneer, architect and founder member of the Gambia Underground Socialist Revolutionary Labour Party, who has been brutally killed in a method of his make? Why should the Senegalese pay compensation?

It would be pleasing to inform the demonstrators that the most stubborn and hot-headed workers are those in the docks, but in spite of which they fully well know the situation of things, condescended to sympathise with the Government by offering a donation of D2,000. This press takes the opportunity of expressing its sincerest thanks to dock workers for the foresight and reasoning they have so mutually decided upon.

It is with the utmost dismay, horror and shock that such an episode passes the way of the Gambia when unexpected. On the other hand, it is a lesson to be derived from such bitter exercises which will forever remain in the minds of all those who prior to the events had been earmarking the uses of guns, threats and above all the people who aided the coup makers for some considerable period before such events were hatched. By the advent of the events publicity will be given to them and the enemies in disguise will no more exist.

Finally, we take the views of Mr Yaya Sillah from Zambia in "What the African Papers Say" in a B.B.C. Programme on Friday, 28th August 1981. He had this to say: "I did not support the Coup because the coup makers were degrading Gambia's image outside and also deterring the development of the Gambia economically, socially and culturally; but it also teaches my President a lesson--being a leader despite how little or large the country might be, he should not be soft. In other words, to allow every Tom, Dick and Harry to pillow their heads on him."

Mr Sillah was partly right and partly wrong in that Alhaji Sir Dawda Jawara is a firm believer of democracy in which is blended the freedom of speech, movement, expression, worship, political ideologies, etc. He is extremely tolerant and one should not pray that such an individual decides otherwise.

ERRATUM: In page (3), Edition No. 34/81 for Thursday 27th August 1981, in para 2 thereof, confirmation had been sought that at no time did the rebels occupy the Serekunda Station and that the forceful issuing of rifles took place in the Field Force Depot rather than in the Serekunda Police Station as previously stated.

For the purpose of elucidation, the information was reached at when on the day of the commencement of the insurrection, the rebels were in loaded trucks shouting at and forcing the youths next to them to go to the Police Station to collect their rifles. This could have been misheard to mean Police Depot, Bakau.

It is nevertheless most outrageous, that the Serekunda Loyal Constables could have been annoyed when in actual fact the sentiments of informations expressed alluded to the rebels; all commendations having been dealt with by the Attorney General and Minister of Justice in the last sitting of Parliament, in a nutshell.

It is abundantly clear that the Loyal Force members were months in training but the rebels were referred to as training their forced recruits under 10 seconds as time was against them.

[3 Sep 81 pp 1-4]

[Text] The world in which we live is full of compassion and bitterness; the faithful believe that it was made and kept on going by God. They also believe in their hearts that it is good and can become corrupted and distorted, believing also that God is good; how then can the world be so far from what it was intended? What should the faithful be doing about it?

The faithful believe that the answers to these questions are to be found in the faith that God had shown himself to be the Creator of man in order to share in His life of love. That means man just have a real freedom to choose and no one can make the other to love. Someone's love could only be won by loving him; and if they choose not to respond, you have to go on loving. It is no good scolding or trying to compel them into loving. If love demands that people have real freedom, then the facts must be faced that some would choose not to love; as we all do to some extent.

The dark things of this world, depression etc. largely spring from the fact that we choose not to love but try to live exactly that the world was made simply for us to get what we want. Even so, God is ever active in love; to draw men and women to Himself. The faithful believe that what He has done through the blessed ones, they are called to share in that love and take their part by loving in bringing true happiness to man with glory and harmony to the world. To learn how to love is not easy and never had been because we live in such a world and are affected by the spirit of our age. The assumptions and attitudes that spring not from God's Holiness but to live in a world without God.

Prior to delving into love, we shall concentrate on the ways in which man is likely to be affected. First we live in a world in which people need immediate results, accompanied with impatience of time, necessary for growth; nature needs time for things to develop and grow, so do the things confronting man; in those worthwhile qualities of him, love, compassion, faithfulness and integrity. The present attitude is to discount them and look to the world for things immediately available without efforts.

Secondly, we live in a society in which freedom is prized and sought for; but without the responsibility which must accompany it. The popular view is that a person is free to do what he wants and that somebody or the State will deal with consequences. People use their freedom to much harm. On arriving at the inconvenience, they urge that someone takes the blame. We have to learn to use our freedom and to cope with the consequences if we are responsible human beings. We live in a society in which people find it difficult to accept that we are different. People think that men are equal and that everyone must be the same, instead of rejoicing about gifts and talents which others have and we have not got, and hope in that they may be able to use them, we fall into the sin of envy, in which we destroy relationship and the human society. Nature hopefully operates when the different organs fulfil their functions properly; so if we are going to love we must expect that it will take time, if we demand responsibility it would mean accepting our distinctiveness as individuals each with something special to offer and each with something special which is needed to receive from others.

Drawing our point home, we arrive at a point where 'OATH OF OFFICE' is looked upon with great significance because the conscience of someone had been bound on what he believes. In the Merchant of Venice, Shylock was heard saying "An Oath! An Oath! I have an Oath in heaven; shall I lay perjury upon my soul...No, not for Venice."



During the attempted Coup days, we bisected people into categories of the (a) the faithful, (b) the hypocrites, (c) the betrayers and (d) the rebels.

(a) THE FAITHFUL: They are very, very limited and according to the Attorney General and Minister of Justice, they are known and the least said about them the better. These were typical Africans who fought vigilantly for the retention of the Nation although the truth within their actions lie at the depth of their hearts and never as true Africans to be divulged. Seemingly, soldiers in the forefront of the battlefield never once like to discuss such warfare, the truth of which will always be hidden.

(b) THE HYPOCRITES: It is indeed a very bitter experience, a very cumbersome weight at heart, but the truth in expounding those of this group of individuals could never have been unfolded, without such awful events. People especially who were on Oath to serve the Nation if even death was at stake, turned round to disappoint the President, the Government and the people. Can anyone blame the President if he disbelieves the majority and trusts in the very few faithfuls? Let the Nation consider the highest respect and office of trust given to the Chief of Kombo Central in the person of Sanjally Bojang. With the depth of love exhibited by the Nation with such fortification envisaged, this declared Alhaji prior to performing his pilgrimage because of his National professed interests, went on to address the Nation in this way over the rebels Radio: "I have come to realise that there is another Government in the Gambia...When you (President Jawara) were assuming Presidential responsibilities, where was P.S. Njie? Did he kill himself? When you were made King where was J.C. Faye? Did he kill himself? All the Gambians were around you but now, a distinguished son of the soil has risen, born of a mother and father; he says that your rule had not been proper and he wishes to correct your pitfalls in your rule in a better manner.... Let the Gambian Nationals rise in the name of the Revolution, in the name of Kukoi, in the name of the Field Force. We take our Gambia and hand it over to you, Kukoi in the name of Allah, His Holy Prophet; I resolve myself to you.... Sir Dawda withdraw. Sir Dawda, withdraw for good. Sir Dawda, finally withdraw. God says you should withdraw--so withdraw completely."

Could any Gambian ever dream of Seyfo Sanjally Bojang making such a statement to an opposing faction to Sir Dawda, the man he had pretended to adore (God forbid), the President of Presidents to him, the President who was above all else to him but for the sake of God? By damaging his political arena, who else can Sir Dawda trust if no one else but Sanjally Bojang should utter such damning expressions? This to Sir Dawda would only take the semblance of 'Alice in Wonderland' or 'Sir Dawda in Wonderland.' The greatest of all questions is: could ex-Seyfo Sanjally Bojang ever meet with Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara in his regalia as President of the Gambia? The answer is our guess.

Of one of the able lieutenants of the President falls his former Minister of Education Alhaji D.A.B.S. Jatta who declared over the rebels' Radio that "It is true that the revolutionary members did not come to arrest me....I was at Kenbuje with my father, who was also aiming at getting a way to meet the rebels so as to impart my little experience I have....This is the reason why I tried, tried, tried and tried to see some of the revolutionary members to whom I

explained my position, so that they can escort me to the Radio Station where I am speaking from....I am asking Sir Dawda Jawara...that the people have given him their backs 12 times with no semblance. The position of the Gambia today is that the whole Nation have supported the Revolution, the whole Nation....Let us not kill ourselves as we should be steadfast on whatever we are sure to remain constant....V-Long live the Revolution! Long live the Supreme Council Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Gambia! Long live Comrade Samba Sanyang Kukoi Samba Sanyang and his Council Members! Long live all Gambians! For solidarity, fraternity, unity of purpose and progress! V-Le'Revolution!

The above is extracted from the speech over the Radio Gambian while in the retention of the rebels. Did the Minister take into good account his Oath of Allegiance? Allegiance to God, the President, the Nation and to all Gambians?

(c) THE BETRAYERS: These fall under those who were entrusted with the security of the Nation but connived with the rebels to tarnish, destroy, kill, wound, undo the image of the Nation. These are the personnel of the Field Force who were serving members in view of obtaining bread and butter only without the slightest acknowledgement and honouring their pledge to the State.

(d) THE REBELS: These are better off by far as they voiced out their opinions in broadcasts compared to (a), (b) and (c) above, who held deceptive positions to the President, and the Nation, as they were undercurrents to such evil deeds.

The positions of both the Seyfo and Minister would have been that of Lady Chilel Jawara, who, although under strained conditions, was dictated to.

We pay great respect to the Honourable Mrs Louise A. Njie, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, for continually reminding the Nation that women can stand on equal footing to the opposite sex (men). We had argued that women always take secondary status at nightfall and that no woman had been seen climbing a palm tree. We had also conceived a notion that in warfare women must take a pace in the rear, but at the advent of the Coup, we came to the conclusion that women, although less estimated, yet are brave, bold and stern in whatever decision they may make.

Our greatest doubt is, where the National President of the Peoples Progressive Party, the Seyfo Kombo Central District, the Minister of Education, failed miserably, Lady Chilel Jawara proved to be the best of the lot in the eight days' battlefield. One would have thought that necessary precautions were already taken against such mishaps by such elderly statesmen of whom the youngest of the opposite sex thrived successfully, becoming a living example to the Nation.

The possibility of how such grandsons (then rebels) of two of the above mentioned statesmen could so easily and by which means they joined hands with opposed to good Government and at the same time those youths did less convince Lady Chilel even though the game was of staking one's life. [as published]

Lady Chilel is a reasonable human being with children of her own; she could make a free speech of her own but in spite of all such difficulties we are certain she refrained from making her personal delivery and kept on telling the Nation

in her broadcast appeal to her husband, the President, that she was told to say such and such. Does this then mean that the Seyfo, the Minister and National Party Leader have jointly given their respective assignments to Lady Chilel? One would ask how Lady Chilel acquired all such posts under turbulent conditions? We can say without the least hesitation that this was due to her courage, belief, her preference to die rather than to betray the Nation nay her husband, the President. She would have made awful disclosures under such conditions, but she kept her pride as a woman honoured, respected and deemed as the President's consort.

The most peculiar thing in the broadcasts is that Lady spoke with a frightened voice in passing over what the rebels had wanted her to say; this was totally unlike in the broadcasts delivered by Alhaji Sanjally Bojang and Alhaji D.A.B.S. Jatta, for they spoke in their natural voice without any disturbance which may affect their delivery in an abnormal way.

Below is the trend of Lady Chilel's broadcast over the rebel held Radio:

(She was asked by someone to speak in Wollof) "I am arrested together with all the Ministers and that if you do not tell Abdou Joof to withdraw the soldiers here, they will kill us--so that is what I have to say. I am asked by Comrades of the Revolution" (they intruded saying 'who are you') "I am Lady Chilel Jawara; to tell you that the Government of Jawara have not occupied anywhere in the Gambia and that they, the Revolutionists, have occupied all the parts of the Gambia; that is what they say I should tell you, including State House, so if you withdraw they will kill me." (Someone again asked who she was) "I am Lady Chilel Jawara" (The voice again asked her who were to be killed) and she said, "I and my children, the Ministers and my father" (The voice intruded again asking who was her father) and she replied, "Alhaji Momodou Musa Njie" (Again the voice was heard saying 'and Mamanding Dampha' and she said "and Mamading Dampha." (The voice again said 'where are they?' and she said, "they are under the Comrades." (The voice interrupted, saying 'under the control') and she said, "under the control of comrades and his people"....It is her appeal, reliably understood to be grossly under duress as her voice was trembling all the time she was reporting the dictates of the rebels. This is where Lady Chilel bought the 'Birth Rights' of the Seyfo, the Minister and the National Party Chairman.

Briefly, we now turn to the fortification of the Police Headquarters which had been described by an eye witness. On Thursday, the 30th July 1981, our informant arrived at the Police Headquarters where he met the (Vice President and) Acting President, the Attorney General and Minister of Justice, the Minister of Finance, the Inspector General of Police, the Deputy Inspector General of Police and a handful of Loyal Policemen. Contacts were commenced with the President who was abroad. Attacks on the Headquarters by the rebels occurred almost every minute but the most dramatic scenery was that every rebel that went the way of the Headquarters was captured together with his arms and ammunitions; this happened before the arrival of the 23 Pioneer Unit Corps from Farafeni.



The events continued this-wise, when a Policeman arrived with some arms and ammunitions from the depot in Bakau under pretence. The fighting was extremely tense on the first and second days which saw complete exhaustion of the fortification unit. On Saturday, 1st August 1981 at about 10 minutes to midnight, the Senegalese troops arrived. On arrival, without wasting any more time, they asked all due loyal Policemen to return to their barracks while rounding up operations with blockades started.

It was at that same moment that we were told that another column of troops were coming from the Cassamance to join the already arrived troops from Dakar.

It was reliably informed us that time would have been taken to conquer the Police Headquarters with the Inspector General and his loyalists, who held their posts for three days and three nights, without any food or water. It was a terrible occasion. Along Cameron and Picton Streets, there were several dead bodies before the arrival of the Senegalese troops. These dead people were the result of misfiring of the irresponsible elements handed guns without any prior knowledge thereof, and the attackers on the Headquarters. In most cases the rebels killed a lot and which formed the majority.

Provincial informations were that Major Lee of the Pioneer Unit in Farafeni, on hearing the news broadcast that there was a coup prevailing in the city, he took 23 of his men to the ferry crossing where he met a standstill and the crews all in their camp at Bereto. The Captain, it is understood, went and compelled them to do the crossing which was indeed most immediate and this was complied with. The 23 men with some ammunitions and arms managed to reach the city of Banjul safely and they joined the Force of the Inspector General of Police, though sizeable and indeed a very small force, to begin with. By the arrival of the 23 men, the spirit was revived and after posting the arrivals in strategic positions and fencing Wellington, Picton, Beman and Cameron Streets so that no rebel dare enter within, returning safely.

In Brikama, it was informed that the rebels gained momentum there and guns were also fired at random. The C.W.D.s Petrol issuer was compelled at gunpoint to leave his parents to go and supply the rebels and it was reported that the supplier made a slip of tongue when he demanded signatures for the issues. He withdrew his words immediately when he was hushed up and threatened to be killed if such a question of request was ever made again.

The arrival of the Senegalese troops saved the whole Nation from a common ruin and loss of lives. There were many road blocks between Serekunda and Brikama in such places as the Brikama junction near the Community Centre at the petrol station on entering Brikama from Serekunda, Farato, Busumbala, Ynudum (new), the airport junction, where sand bags were positioned, including Abuko Satellite Station, Serekunda and at Kanifing.

His Excellency the President Alhaji Sir Dawda Jawara, who told the Nation from Radio Senegal that he would soon join us in the National struggle be it that he should be ahead of the Loyal Forces. Our informant thinking that His Excellency was still in Dakar when when to his greatest surprise the President had arrived long before his notice and imagination, at a time when His Excellency in a broadcast message said that he was with us in the Gambia. Our informant was confused.

Our informant said that His Excellency was highly expected on Saturday, the 1st August when he, due to some unavoidable circumstances, arrived here by noon on Sunday, the 2nd August 1981 and was not at the airport by His Excellency, the Acting President, the Attorney General and Minister of Justice, the Inspector General of Police and other dignitaries welcoming His Excellency, who was in a very cheerful mood.

His Excellency then occupied quarters in the Senegalese Embassy where he was joined by the Acting President and others.

The events which led to the arrivals of the Ministers vary in account although they managed to reach the Headquarters safely. It is reliably informed that the Inspector General of Police, on receiving the firsthand information, proceeded to collect the Deputy Inspector General at Bakau.

Another Minister was removed on receipt of the news prior to that Minister's knowledge and was taken to a quiet hiding place and was guarded heavily by his Ward lieutenants until when clearance was secured, he managed to reach the Senegalese Embassy to join the others.

In conclusion, we extend our deepest and heartrending sentiments to Lady Chilel Jawara and share in faith all her torments, sufferings and especially with those threatening remarks of meeting her death, which was made known every minute. How she felt, and how she bravely stood up to those trials will ever be to her memory.

To His Excellency the President, upon whom much was derived, we share in his grief and remorse for caring for the nation as he had done and among his very best, pointers have been made; this surely is another striking blow which will cause never-ending disbelief in humanity except for God's guidance.

To the Acting President and the Inspector General of Police, much cannot be said as they stood the tests of sincerity, attacks, etc. to the detriment of their lives; the latter gave the nation a shocking blow, by his outstanding performance which was beyond expectation. To the loyal and few constables who held their pride we say much has been their endurance even though very limited in number.

CSO: 4700/483

JONATHAN INTERVIEW FOR UNITED NATIONS RADIO

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 4 Sep 81 p 3

["Excerpts' of interview of Prime Minister Jonathan by Sylvester Rowe of United Nations Radio on 2 September]

[Text]

**IN the words of the Lusaka Declaration of 1 April, 1980, you envisage regional co-operation and co-ordination which is open to all genuinely independent Southern African States. Could you please elaborate?**

South Africa's policy of separate development has culminated in the creation of Bantustans which we do not recognize, for what they represent. You are also familiar with South Africa's concept of a "constellation of Southern African States", by which she envisages economic co-operation between all the countries of the sub-continent, including her Bantustans which she wants us to recognize as independent states.

Apart from the fact we would not enter into a formal economic association in which South Africa had a central role, we would also not want to accept apartheid

through the back door by co-operating economically with South Africa's Bantustans.

Again, with Namibia, we envisage that the country can join SADCC only under an Internationally acceptable independent government, and not under a South African stage-managed arrangement. It is within this context that in the Lusaka Declaration of 1st April, 1980, we speak of regional co-operation and co-ordination which is open to all genuinely independent Southern African States.

**What safeguards have you planned to deal with any counter-action by South Africa to prevent the realisation of the objectives of the Declaration?**

We do not see the Lusaka Declaration of April 1980 as a declaration of war against South Africa, but as an

attempt to consolidate and harmonize our common hopes and aspirations. As independent sovereign states, we have an inherent right to co-operate economically with each other. We do not therefore find need to build any form of safeguards against counter-action by South Africa, except to rely on our own will and ability to co-operate.

**Will economic co-operation among the nine mean an end to current and future commercial agreements and arrangements between Lesotho and South Africa?**

The economic strategy of the nine SADCC member-states attempts to reduce economic dependence on South Africa, and does not aim at a complete break-off. Such a move would not be possible, particularly in

the case of Lesotho, which is completely landlocked, and whose economy is intertwined with that of South Africa.

Commercial agreements and arrangements between Lesotho and South Africa will therefore continue as an essential feature of our geo-political situation.

**How far or to what extent is Lesotho prepared to reduce its dependence on South Africa?**

Lesotho is prepared to reduce its dependence on South Africa to any possible extent. In grain food-production, for example, we are currently engaged in a vigorous campaign to attain complete self-sufficiency and to break our present dependence on South Africa. Judging from our maize harvest this season, we are confident that it will be possible to attain self-sufficiency by 1985, or even earlier.

In other spheres of economic activity, we are trying to reduce our dependence on South Africa and to build a healthy relationship of inter-dependence.

**Of the nine, Lesotho appears to be the most vulnerable to economic dependence on South Africa. Are your other partners of the proposed regional group aware of this? Are you expecting any special concession from them in order to overcome this vulnerability?**

The member-state of the SADCC are all well aware of Lesotho's unique

geo-political situation and vulnerability to economic dependence on South Africa, an awareness which is also found within the OAU, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Commonwealth and the United Nations. Their awareness of our hardships gives us the moral support we need to struggle out of dependence on South Africa.

We, therefore, do not demand any special concessions, except that within the framework and concept of SADCC we will articulate our priorities, and we expect the understanding of our partners.

**What are your priorities in the area of transport and communications?**

The top-most priorities are:

(a) Construction of a new international airport which to us will be an important air-bridge connecting us to other countries, without having to rely on South African facilities. The project is estimated at \$37,000,000 and is to be financed by my Government with several international agencies.

(b) Provision of an earth satellite communications facility which will have the most modern telecommunications equipment, and which will give Lesotho direct access to any part of the world without depending on the South African network. This project is being financed by the Federal Republic of Germany to the tune of DM23,900,000 and it

is about to start. It is scheduled for completion during early 1983.

**Transport and communications is considered the key to regional co-operation, co-ordination and integration among the Nine. What can Lesotho contribute to the proposed Southern African Transport Communications commission?**

The Southern African Transport and Communications Commission is no longer a proposal, but it exists. It has its own organs with clearly defined functions. Lesotho has participated actively in the formation of this Commission, and it played a key role as a member of the sub-committee that modelled and prepared its convention.

Lesotho continues to participate in all the meetings of the Commission, and takes an active part in ensuring that the Commission realizes its objectives within the spirit of the Lusaka Declaration.

**What is the present state of trade and other forms of co-operation between Lesotho and the other independent states of Southern Africa?**

Some of our industrialists have been exporting to Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique and Botswana. The Lesotho Dispensary Association, for example, exports pharmaceutical products to these countries. The small-scale entrepreneurs, under BEDCO, get wood for their furniture manufactures from Swaziland. Apart from the above, we have entered into other

trade agreements with Zambia and Mozambique and we are in the process of finalising one with Zimbabwe. These agreements, we believe, will forge stronger and growing trade links with our sister countries in the sub-region.

We also co-operate with SADCC member-countries in other areas like cultural exchanges. The Lesotho Bureau of Women Affairs has exchanged delegations with Mozambique, for example. We have also sent a junior soccer team to Maputo to compete with some of the countries in the area, and we generally consult on various issues of common interest.

Are you in any way discouraged by the failure of similar attempts at African regional co-operation and integration as in East Africa, for instance?

In post-independent Africa, there are very few attempts at regional co-operation and integration to talk about. The East African Community, like the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland before it, was started during the colonial era. One should remember that the East African Community inherited by the independent states of Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania presented a number of problems to the new Governments, particularly at the time when these Governments had to implement their economic policies. The policies were not identical as the needs differed. While the colonial power could afford to look at the three territories as one, conference of sovereignty on the individual countries was bound to pose problems.

As far as the SADCC countries are concerned, I believe we are starting on a different and right footing. The arrangement allows for flexibility such that each Government is free to pursue its policies and implement projects aimed at attaining the specific policy objectives it has established. Another consideration of course, is that the principle underlying SADCC is not conjectured or theoretical. In all these countries, we share a common experience of what excessive dependence on South Africa really means.

You may be assured that because of this circumstance we are in no way discouraged by what may be considered past African failures in attempt at co-operation and integration.



BCP LEADERS RESOLVE DIFFERENCES

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 11 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

**THE Secretary-General of the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), Mr. Koenyama Chakela and the Deputy Leader, Mr. G. P. Ramoreboli, have agreed to bury the hatchet and work together to restore unity in the leadership of the party, according to a joint communique issued here last week.**

Speaking to pressman this week, Mr. Chakela pointed out that according to the constitution of the BCP, the legitimate leader of the party is the self-exiled Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, whom he said was elected to that position at the last annual conference in 1969.

He observed that since 1969, branch, constituency and annual conferences at which party committees were elected and their mandate constitutionally renewed had never been held.

This sad state of affairs was a direct result of circumstances arising

out of the 1970 declaration of state of emergency in Lesotho," he said.

Referring to the widespread rumour that general elections were to be held early next year, Mr. Chakela said there were no indicators in that direction as necessary preparations such as formulation of electoral law and registration of voters had not even started. "In any case, where fairness is applied all political parties are given a reasonable time to prepare for elections," he remarked.

Asked why the internal

wing of the BCP that recognises Ntsu Mokhehle as their sole leader are not party to their joint communique with Mr. G. P. Ramoreboli, Mr. Chakela replied that they did not participate in the talks though they had been invited to do so.

The first split in the BCP leadership occurred in 1973 when Mr. Ramoreboli led a group of the party's nominees into the Interim National Assembly, a move which was strongly opposed by some members of the executive committee including Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle.



## BRIEFS

**SOLDIER GRADUATES**--The Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Dr Leabua Jonathan, says the newly recruited soldiers should commit themselves to die for the country's flag in the same manner that their forebearers, Makoanyane and Mokolokolo did in defending the Thaba-Bosiu against the Boers. Addressing 192 recruits who completed their training at Police Mobile Unit last week, Dr Jonathan warned them of the incidents of terrorism against the country and urged them to follow the efforts of the army that carried Lesotho through the hard times in 1966, 1970 and 1974. The Prime Minister expressed pride in the fact that Lesotho's army has grown under the able leadership of a Mosotho, Major-General Metsing J. Lekhanya, although former foreign officers had predicted its downfall following their departure. He congratulated the young recruits for being the first batch to complete training after the passing of Lesotho's Paramilitary Force Act of 1980, which now makes them full-fledged soldiers. [Excerpt] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 4 Sep 81 p 1]

**DELEGATION TO YUGOSLAVIA CONFERENCE**--A two-man delegation left Lesotho this week to attend a one-week International Youth and Students Seminar (IYSS) in Kumrovec, Yugoslavia. The delegation consists of Mr Lebohang Molapo, Director of Women and Youth Affairs and Mr Thunda Matsaba, a student at the National University of Lesotho. They will also attend the 20th anniversary of the Non-Aligned Movements during their stay there. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 4 Sep 81 p 3]

**BCP MEMBERS' SENTENCES**--Eight men, all supporters of the Basutoland Congress Party, were this week sentenced to a total of 34 years imprisonment by Mr Justice F.X. Rooney sitting with his assessor, Mr Simollang Molapo, after they were found guilty of high treason and sedition in the Lesotho High Court. Five were found guilty of high treason and three of sedition. The Court heard that on May 18 last year, the accused all from Kolo in the Mafeteng district, committed acts of violence including the killing of Mr Mpakanyane and Mrs 'Mathabo Kalanyane who were members of the Basotho National Party (BNP) and that they conspired to overthrow Government by force. In passing the sentence, Mr Justice Rooney said the accused were led on an expedition by one Ralinaleli to go to Mafeteng to attack the police station and commit acts of violence with a hope that they would be rewarded afterwards. [Excerpts] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 4 Sep 81 p 1]

PROTESTS AGAINST U.S. POLICY--The Writer's Association of Lesotho (WAL) yesterday issued a strongly worded statement in which it expressed 'utmost disgust at the continuing United States unveiled support for South Africa.' The Writer's Association of Lesotho unequivocally condemned the 'naughty alliance' between America and South Africa and called for the disbanding of the 'Western Contact Group' as its role on Namibia has become 'conspicuously dubious.' [Excerpts] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 4 Sep 81 p 1] The Committee for Action and Solidarity for Southern African Students (CASSAS) has strongly criticized the United States for standing alone in its support of the recent South African invasion of Angola. A letter of protest was handed to the US Ambassador to Lesotho Mr J. Clingerman here last week. They said the US policy makers should know that Washington's continued support for Pretoria's policies was unacceptable to the international community and that country could not condemn international terrorism while condoning South Africa's regional terrorism. [Excerpts] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 11 Sep 81 p 2]

NEW MARKETING CO-OP--The Produce Marketing Corporation (PMC) and Livestock Marketing Corporation (LMC) have been incorporated into co-op Lesotho to make one viable co-operative, according to a circular issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Marketing last week. The Ministry's Chief Planning Officer, Mr P. Mosebo, said the buying and selling of agricultural products such as beans and maize would be made through Co-op Lesotho and its agencies in the districts. He said the import permits would be obtainable from the office of the Permanent Secretary. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 4 Sep 81 p 5]

CSO: 4700/511

ECOWAS PROTOCOLS, NON-AGGRESSION PACT APPROVED

Free Press DAILY MAIL in English 27 Aug 81 pp 1, 8

[Text]

OTHER West African citizens can now stay in Sierra Leone for an initial period of 90 days without visa according to a protocol of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) ratified by Parliament yesterday.

The protocol which was among eight other protocols ratified by the House is related to the free movement of persons, residence and establishment within member states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Other protocols included non-aggression pact, privileges and immunities and supplementary protocol of ratification of the French text of protocol relating to the definition of the concept of products originating from ECOWAS member states.

Piloting the protocols, the Acting Second Vice-President and Minister of Finance, Development and

Economic Planning, Dr. S. S. Banya spoke on the advantages and benefits to be derived which among other things was to make ECOWAS meaningful to the man in the street.

He said that persons defined as citizens of ECOWAS can now travel within Sierra Leone without visa but must of necessity have a valid travelling document such as passport, and added that member states of the community deserved the right to refuse entry to any person.

Contributing to the debate, the Member for Port Loko South, Mr. S. A. T. Koroma, called on the Minister of Finance to ensure that funds are available to strengthen the immigration department in order to have a proper control and registration of immigrants.

The Parliamentary Representative for Pujehun East, Mr. Mana Kpaka called on government to ensure that the country's security comes first even

though he supported territorial unity.

In his contribution, the Deputy Speaker, Mr. William Conteh said that government should ensure a proper functioning of the immigration department.

The Member for Keneba, Mr. George Saffa informed the House that there was so much free movement of aliens in the country that even beggars have been imported into diamondiferous areas in Sierra Leone.

Parliament also approved the air traffic bilateral air services agreement between Sierra Leone and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Earlier in the day, the Speaker, Mr. Justice S.C.W. Betts announced the composition of the various Statutory Committees of the House.

At the end of the sittings, the Speaker announced an indefinite adjournment of the House.

NEW ARABIC, ISLAMIC TEACHERS CERTIFIED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 29 Aug 81 pp 1, 8

[Text]

ONE hundred and seven Arabic and Islamic teachers have been awarded certificates after successfully completing an eight-week in-service training course which has just ended at the Milton Margai Teachers' College, Goderich.

Delivering the Keynote Address at the closing ceremony which took place at the College's Assembly Hall on Thursday, the Parliamentary Special Assistant in the Ministry of Social Welfare and Rural

Development, Alhaji Bun Mansaray, who deputised the Minister, observed that the over-worsening juvenile delinquency, indiscipline and lawlessness among school children could be directly attributed to lack of commitment to and appreciation of moral and religious values.

The Parliamentary Special Assistant pointed out that the importance and rationale behind the course was to up-date teachers in the hope of providing a cadre of competent and capable teachers.

Alhaji Bun Mansaray told the graduands that it was a challenge to them to accept and prove themselves worthy of the training they had received, as it

was their duty to endeavour to work hard to impart to their pupils what they had learnt in order that they might fully appreciate and understand the principles and teachings of Islam.

He expressed his sincerest gratitude on behalf of the government of Sierra Leone to the World Federation of Arabic/Islamic International Schools, Jeddah, and Ummul Qura University, Mecca, for organising the course by providing support and expertise.

In his welcome address, the Chairman of the Supreme Islamic Council of Sierra Leone, Mr. S. A. T. Koroma, explained that since the inception of the

Council it had been working relentlessly through all available means to achieve its aims and objectives by the unification of all Muslims and improving and enhancing considerably Arabic/Islamic education in this country.

In an address, the representative of the World Federation of Islamic/International Schools, Dr. Umar Jah, gave the assurance that the federation was prepared to continue its work to promote Arabic language and Islamic studies in this country.

Responding, the Principal of Milton Margai Teachers' College Mr. U.S.A. Kargbo, expressed his appreciation for the opportunity offered to the College by conducting such a course for the first time in this country.

He assured them that he would continue to co-operate and contribute to

make similar future ventures a success.

In his report, the course Director, Dr. Abdul E. Rossini said that five separate classes were set up with 152 lectures delivered in each class.

He was happy about the excellent performance of the students.

Earlier, in his opening remarks, the Chairman of the occasion, Mr. Justice M. S. Turay said that since Islam was not new in this country, it was the duty of the graduands to continue to maintain the spirit and zeal which they had exercised throughout the course.

The Minister of Education, Mr. Abdul Karim Koroma, distributed the certificates, while Mr. A.M. Multi-Kamara introduced the Chairman.

Highlights of the closing ceremony included Quranic recitals and Islamic songs by the participants.

SPORTS COOPERATION WITH SOVIETS REPORTED

Soviet Coaching

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 28 Aug 81 p 7

[Text]

**STUDENT Athlete, William Akabi-Davies did wonders at a 2-day USSR Sports Committee sponsored athletics meeting.**

The meeting which was attended by many other African countries was held in Moscow in the USSR, this month.

William Akabi-Davies was among the Sierra Leone contingent to the games where he set a new national record in the 400 metres race.

He set a new time of 49:1.5 seconds while the old record stood at 49:6.8 seconds set by Another Sierra Leonean, Jimmy Massalay in the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

Mr. Akabi-Davies also participated in the 100 metres dash.

Others were: Suma Keita who did the 5,000 metres and 10,000 metres; Walter During—100 metres and 200 metres; and George Branche—800 metres and 1,500 metres.

According to the leader of the team, National Athletics Coach, Mr. Albert Lahai, that the meeting was very keen especially when the Soviets were training their athletes for the European and World cup championships.

«It was no child's play.»

After the 2-day meet, the Sierra Leone team was provided with a Soviet Coach who trained the athletes for the rest of their stay in the USSR under the auspices of the USSR Sports Committee.

«Moreover, the competition was good as it offered us a good exposure especially when our boys have training very hard without major internal competitions» he said such exposures normally would improve the standard of our athletes», the Coach added.

«It was a nice experience for us; and we need many more of such experiences».

«I know that our boys have learnt a lot from their counterparts over there,» he concluded.

While the team was in the USSR, many African countries such as Guinea and Gabon to name a few, sent their athletes for long term training sessions.

Meanwhile, Senior Sports Organiser in the National Sports Council, Mr. Mustapha A. Kamara left last Tuesday for Italy.

He will undergo an intensive course in sports administration.

The course which is sponsored by the International Amateur Athletics Federation, IAAF, lasts for about two weeks.

Mr. Kamara is expected back home shortly.



## Training for National Coach

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 29 Aug 81 p 7

[Article by John Roc. Kargbol]

[Text]

**NATIONAL Athletics Coach, Mr Albert A. Lahai of the National Sports Council, is proceeding shortly to the USSR for an intensive athletics training course.**

Through the sponsorship of the USSR Sports Committee, Coach Lahai will most probably be in the USSR next month to start his training.

In an interview, Mr Lahai said that the opportunity came his way while he was in the USSR leading the Sierra Leone team of athletes to the 2-day athletics meeting organised by the USSR recently.

Speaking on his pending sojourn, he maintained that if there is no obstacle in his way he would be leaving Freetown on September 8 this year.

"I will do my best to learn as much as possible

what the course entail" he said.

Speaking further, he said, "I am sure the course will enable me to add more to my knowledge in athletics training."

On the question of Soviet assistance, the Coach added: "The Soviets are prepared to help us, it is only left with us to prove to them that we are in dire need of their assistance"

The USSR Government is very much in readiness to help us equipmentwise, training facilitywise and trained manpower, but the necessary approach is somewhat lacking.

On his return from the USSR, Coach Lahai hopes that the training will enable him to cope with the heavy task of training athletes in Sierra Leone.

The course is expected to last for six months.

CSO: 4700/492

KIMBERLITE MINING TO RESUME SOON

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 31 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

SPECIAL consideration is to be given to the development of the Kono District when the agreement on Kimberlite mining in the area is signed shortly.

Negotiations on the project have reached a positive dimension and the Government has lifted the ban imposed sometime ago

When the Kimberlite mining resumes more jobs will be available in the Kono district.

This was disclosed in Kono by President Siaka Stevens when he addressed mineworkers of the National Diamond Mining Company at the weekend.

The President who was in Kono on a short visit said that the new agreement would be signed anytime now and special consideration would be given to the development of Kono District.

With alluvial diamond mining on the decline in Kono, Dr Stevens said, it was necessary to study Kimberlite mining thoroughly so as to derive maximum benefit from it.

The President called on mineworkers to maintain the excellent relationship between them and the NDMC management and said that for a trade union to thrive, there had to be law and order.

He was happy, he added, to meet the Mineworkers Union and prayed for unity and solidarity within the Union.

The Secretary of the Mineworkers Union, Mr K.A. Kabba thanked the President and assured the NDMC management of the Union's continued co-operation.

Mr I.M. Sillah, Acting Managing Director, NDMC, assured the President every effort would be made to conclude the Kimberlite mining negotiations successfully.

President Stevens later visited the Kimberlite mining site where he was met on arrival by the Mine Manager, Tom Morgan.

Addressing a large crowd at Baffin River Bridge site on Friday, Dr Stevens said that the importation of rice was not providing jobs in other countries but was also depleting our foreign exchange earnings which could have been used to finance other development projects.

Dr Stevens warned, however, that government could not continue to import rice indefinitely.

The President said that government's priority was the development of the but one of the greatest inhibiting factors was the importation of oil.

He appealed to the people to help government by growing more rice and cash crops.

Paramount Chief Kaimondo Sundua Sonsiama III thanked the President and all those who made the Baffin River Bridge a reality.

The bridge is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

President Stevens who has returned to Freetown was accompanied by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr J.E. Laverse; The Minister of Mines, Mr Hassan Gbasav Kanu; The Minister of Natural Resources, Mr K.C. Gbanmanja; The Resident Minister, Eastern Province, Mr B.S. Massaquoi and Minister of State Shar Fillie-Faboe.

SLPMB ADOPTS NEW MEASURES WITH RICE DEALERS

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 27 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

REPUTABLE and responsible rice dealers in the Western Area are today expected to receive a large consignment of rice from the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board. SLPMB for easy distribution to buyers at the recently announced government prices.

Disclosing at his Sackville Street office yesterday, a spokesman of the rice dealers, Mr Alpha M. Beddor Bangura, said that they would endeavour to sell the rice strictly at the government prices.

Commenting on the scarcity of rice, Mr Bangura, who has been in the rice business for more than 25 years, said that reputable rice dealers had been made scapegoats while poachers in the rice business had been enjoying the profits of hoarding and profiteering.

He added that they planned to form a National Rice Dealers Association and soon to apply as selling agents for the SLPMB.

Speaking on the proposed Association, Mr Bangura explained that their aim is to stabilise the pricing of rice not only for the

present conditions but also for the future.

•Would be selling agents of the SLPMB would have to pass through the proposed Association for a thorough scrutiny, he added:

He explained that the membership of such an Association would be open only to those whose sole business is the selling of rice.

The name of a selling agent of the Association would be struck off, if the individual was found guilty of selling above the government controlled prices.

Mr Bangura assured all that in the next few days rice would be available from the rice dealers to satisfy the needs of everyone at the government controlled prices.

PIK BOTHA ENVISIONS NEW RELATIONSHIPS, AXIS WITH NIGERIA

Speech to Parliament

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Sep 81 pp 1-2

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, yesterday sketched a vision of new foreign relationships which included a Nigerian-South African Axis as a bulwark against foreign intervention in Africa.

Mr Botha outlined for Parliament several options for South Africa in an optimistic forecast of future Soviet failure to meet the needs of its African clients."

Sketching South Africa's foreign policy options during the committee stage debate on his vote in the Assembly, Mr Botha said the prospect of diminished super-power involvement opened the way for expanded influence for South Africa.

"In the medium and long term we may witness drastic

adjustments to the global status quo," he said. Traditional linkages, antagonisms and alliances were likely to be restructured.

"Political pragmatism may displace ideological preference," he said.

Due to continuing conflicts in alignments among global powers, new linkages among developing countries in the southern Hemisphere might emerge.

The most important powers likely to play a role outside their regional boundaries were Brazil and Argentina, South Africa and Nigeria, India and Australia.

On the Atlantic side it was, "almost as if the ocean invites the four of us," to join.

"If South Africa and Nigeria could be drawn closer together it will be of tremendous benefit to Africa," Mr Botha said.

Each country had the resources and production ca-

pabilities to complement the other. The countries needed to be drawn together in new linkages," if

for no other reason than because we are threatened by the same power."

Mr Botha said Colonel Gaddafi would not stop with Chad or Mauritius.

"With a little political reassessment on the part of Nigeria and an adjustment on the part of South Africa these two can become a bulwark against foreign imperialism," Mr Botha said.

The total Soviet contribution to economic development in Africa was 350 million dollars against 50 000 million dollars of the USA.

The USSR has contributed only a fraction of the aid given by the West, he told the Assembly.

I believe that in the long term the USSR will not be able to satisfy the Economic needs of its African clients.

## Vorster-type African Initiative

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

THE path back to South Africa's acceptance by the international community was through Africa, Mr Brian Page (NRP Umhlanga) said yesterday.

Speaking during the debate on the Foreign Affairs Vote, Mr Page suggested another "Vorster type African Initiative".

He said the previous initiative had started with great promise but had failed because of Apartheid.

"I think if we go back to Africa with proof of real internal reform — and only this Gov-

ernment can do that — if we go back to Africa with a prospect of development and progress hitherto unknown, and if we can go back to Africa having said that we must jointly declare a war on poverty and hunger, we will achieve great things.

"I do not think we should see a Communist behind every bush."

He said he would like to remind the House of President Kaunda's initial joy at meeting Prime Minister Vorster on the bridge, and I think we should start again."

"Let us start at the Limpopo, let us then move on to the Zambezi and, ultimately, let us move on to the realisa-

tion of Jan Smuts's vision of the civilisation and development of the African continent."

Dr Mulder said General Smuts did not seek to practice a new form of imperialism, but he did seek to liberate Africa from poverty, disease and ignorance.

"This was part of his vision."

Mr Page said that today the entire African continent was in travail and the innocents in Africa cried out in their suffering.

"Let us make it possible to go to their assistance, for in the end we will be the richer for it," he said.

## PFP on Regional Policy

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

THE Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on Foreign Affairs, Mr Colin Eglin, said yesterday South Africa's international position had never before been fraught with greater dangers.

Speaking in Committee on the Foreign Affairs Vote of the budget, he said his party would attack those who violated the country's sovereignty.

"We will resist those who attempt to coerce us. We will condemn those who choose to disregard our status as a sovereign independent state or as a founder member of the United Nations."

But his party would not flinch from its responsibility to express disagreement with Government policy where it was in the interest of South Africa and its people to do so.

One point on which the PFP did not agree with the Government was point 10 of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha's twelve-point plan which said: "Pursuit of a policy of qualified neutrality when there are clashes between the West and the East."

"We do not believe it is in South Africa's interest for this country to adopt a neutral posture in the ideological conflict between Communism and the Free World, or in the global conflict between the Soviet Union and the West.

"We in the Official Opposition believe that while South Africa is of Africa, it should commit itself unambiguously and unashamedly against the Communists and towards the Free World.

"We believe there is much in the Government's



'total onslaught' concept which in our opinion is simplistic, inaccurate or dangerous."

This did not provide a sophisticated or discerning basis on which to build foreign policy for South Africa.

The reason for this was that linking the Communist threat and the West together in a total onslaught on South Africa concealed from South Africans both the deep concern which many people of the West had about the situation that was developing in South Africa, as well as the real nature of the external threat to the country.

"Your relationship with the Western World will

never return to normal, nor will we be able to play a meaningful role in Africa unless we can shed the 'racist' tag."

He said he believed the Government, in South Africa's own interests, should take a lead in promoting stability in the region.

It should certainly avoid doing anything that could have a destabilising effect on its neighbours.

"I believe the Government, the strongest state in the region, should embark on a serious and coordinated diplomatic initiative designed to get a better understanding between the various governments in this region on the critical importance of stability in this part of Africa.

CSO: 4701/514

PC RECOMMENDS GROUP AREAS ACT REVISIONS

Indian, Colored Areas Recommendations

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Sep 81 p 5

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

**THE President's Council yesterday recommended to the Government that Pageview in Johannesburg and District Six (Zonnebloem) in Cape Town should be returned to the Indian and Coloured communities, respectively.**

The council's recommendations tabled in Parliament also recommended that the Group Areas Act be revised to eliminate areas of friction and streamline its operation. A committee of experts headed by a judge should be appointed to make the necessary recommendations.

The Government is requested to take early steps in considering the creation of a residential area for Indians near the central urban area of Johannesburg which should include Pageview, or such portion of it as is deemed suitable in accordance with planning considerations.

Regarding District Six, the Government is requested to include the largest possible portion of it as a core contiguous to the

already existing Coloured areas, and to proclaim this a Coloured area with the potential to develop into a viable socio-economic part of the central urban area of Cape Town.

The joint committee of the President's Council which investigated District Six and Pageview also recommended that the envisaged new technicon should not be built in District Six, right next to the centre of Cape Town.

The main reasons given for their recommendations were the "emotional value which these areas have respectively for Coloureds and Indians and with a view to the long term interests of all the population groups."

The joint committee pointed out that the emotional value has with time, become more strongly emphasised "and serious attention should be given as it contains characteristics common to all people who have pride in what they consider to be their heritage".

The Coloured have been living in District Six for 94 years. Their ancestors lived there when slaves were freed in the old Cape Colony.

The Indians have lived in Pageview since the days of

President Paul Kruger and they attach great value to this.

The recommendation on revising the Group Areas Act is based on the fact that its administration was in the past, an emotive issue among Coloureds and Indians and a cause of dissension.

The joint committee feels the Act should be revised by experts as a matter of urgency.

A special recommendation is that the planning of the said areas should be so imaginative that slums would be permanently prevented.

For this purpose it is considered desirable that a technical committee, consisting of interested persons, should be appointed, the President's Council said.

A minority report was brought out by a single member, Mr Fanie Herman, who only differed from the other committee members in so far as he wanted the technicon to be built in District Six, and he does not want Pageview to be included in a group area for Indians in Johannesburg.

Mr Herman, nevertheless, favours the creation of an Indian group area near the centre of Johannesburg.

## Group Areas Act Removals

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Sep 81 pp 1-2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Excerpt]

**CAPE TOWN.** — Indian and Coloured families living illegally in White group areas are to be removed next year as soon as new legislation is passed through Parliament, according to informed sources.

These areas include Hillbrow, Mayfair and Jeppe in Johannesburg.

Mr Pen Kotze, Minister of Community Development, told Parliament this week during the discussion of his Budget Vote that the Group Areas Act remained the kingpin of the Government's policies and he said legislation would be introduced next year that would enable the authorities to evict Coloureds and Indians from dwellings which they occupy illegally in White areas.

The Minister said the President's Council was still considering the Group Areas Act, but he was preparing amendments to the Act with a view to overcome the time-consuming legal proceedings presently hampering the eviction of illegal residents.

Mr Kotze's announcement in Parliament came on the eve of a recommendation by the President's Council that the Group Areas Act should be evaluated by a team of experts headed by a judge, with a view to eliminate friction between races.

Informed sources were of the opinion yesterday that Mr Kotze's standpoint was an early indication that there was no possibility that the Group Areas Act would be drastically changed.

The expectation now is that only minor adaptations would be considered with a view to streamline the Act.

CSO: 4701/514

REPORTAGE ON RIGHTWING ACTIVITIES

Marais on Unity Movement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Sep 81 p 13

[Article by Poen de Villiers]

[Text]

The Herstigte Nasionale Party was prepared to work together with other right wing groups to guarantee the future of Whites — but would not sacrifice any of its principles or policies — the party's leader, Mr Jaap Marais, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Marais, who was re-elected leader of the HNP for the fifth time, lashed out at other right wing groups, accusing them of causing disunity.

He said there had been a call recently, particularly the past month, for rightwing groups to unite in the interests of the White cause.

"It has also been said that I stand in the way of such unity because I do not want to join. They say I am afraid of losing my HNP leadership."

Mr Marais said the HNP realised that the right wing should stand together. "The onslaught against the Whites from outside should not be under-estimated," he added. "In fact, it is now a matter of life or death for

the White man in South Africa."

Mr Marais said it was necessary to create a South Africa for which one was prepared to give his life. "And if there is not something to live for, there cannot be anything to die for."

He said when he was elected leader of the HNP in May 1977, he had appealed to all rightwing people to stand together and close their ranks. "But there was no reaction from their side," he added.

"We have already come a long way with this idea. The HNP has been fighting since 1969, but the others rejected us. They were not prepared to stand with us."

If there was any disunity in the rightwing ranks, it was the fault of the other groups and not the HNP's, he said.

"Now that we have increased from 34 000 to 200 000 votes we are a force."

Mr Marais emphasised: "The HNP has never been unwilling to cooperate in this direction — but the HNP is not prepared to sacrifice any of its principles or policies."

## 'Blacks on TV' Complaint

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Sep 81 p 10

[Article by Poen de Villiers]

[Text]

A RIGHTWING petition against "excessive Blacks" on television programmes and demanding that this medium should be used to develop Afrikaner culture has not yet been received by SABC.

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for SABC TV after being approached by The Citizen for comment on an anonymous petition which was circulated at the annual congress of the National Conservative Party (NCP) in Pretoria last Saturday.

"Until we receive it, we cannot comment on it at all," he added.

The NCP secretary, Mr

Sarel Reinecke, said his party had nothing to do with the petition, adding that it had been distributed privately at the congress.

As far as could be ascertained yesterday, the petition was circulated among delegates by a young man who was responsible for tape recording the congress proceedings.

The petition, which is addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, the Chairman of the SABC Board and the Head of TV Services, warns: "Unless you respond to this plea of the Afrikaner nation in its hour of need, we will be forced to put this serious matter right through other means and channels."

Signatories to the petition "protest in the strongest

terms as White Afrikaners to excessive Blacks" on television programmes.

They also demand that TV should be used to develop Afrikaner culture as well as to rearm the Afrikaner nation culturally and morally — "not to take us to pieces and annihilate us, not to embarrass us and give us a guilty conscience, not to humiliate us".

"We no longer want this violation of our language over the radio and television and we do not want the abundance of Blacks forced down our throats."

"We are not so interested in their culture and we refuse to share our culture with them or to deliver it to them to be trampled by them."

## New Conservative Group

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Sep 81 p 13

[Text]

A new conservative body — Action Save White South Africa — has been established in Pretoria.

One of its spokesmen Lieutenant-General C R Cockroft, former Surgeon General of the Defence Force, said the body would provide alternatives to "any and all" constitutional changes that would "threaten or compromise the inalienable right" of the white man to rule South Africa.

His full statement read:

"On September 16 various conservative parties,

groups and individuals representative of many thousands of White, Afrikaans and English speaking South Africans met in Pretoria. The meeting agreed unanimously to undertake an extensive programme of urgent and joint action.

"The purpose of the programme will be to secure the future of the White people of South Africa. Further details will be announced shortly.

"It will give expression and coordination to what is already a strong popular movement among White

South Africans. The organisation has been constituted under the name Action Save White South Africa."

In an interview with Sapa yesterday, General Cockcroft, who served 25 years with the SADF and is now a private practitioner, said the new body was not a "racist set-up".

"The establishment of the body does not mean action against any other race in South Africa."

On a personal level, General Cockcroft said he did not belong to any of the conservative political parties but had always been a

"conservative Christian — right from when I was in university."

He said by preserving the future of the White man in South Africa, the future of "other conservative races" would be secured.

The meeting in Pretoria was reportedly attended by the National Conservative Party's Dr Connie Mulder, Dr Albert Hertzog and other representatives of various right-wing organisations such as the Kappie Kommando, the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging as well as the Natal group, the South Africa First Campaign. — Sapa.

CSO: 4701/514



BOTHA SAYS U.S. LEADERS TOLD THAT CHANGE MUST BE GRADUAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Sep 81 p 2

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Government of the United States was told of South Africa's plans to change but were warned that too quick a change would bring a White backlash, Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs told the Assembly yesterday.

Replying to Opposition questions during the committee stage debate on the Foreign Affairs Vote, Mr Botha said the only party that would take the National Party's place in a White backlash was the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

"This is what I told President Reagan, Mr William Clark and General Haig," he said.

"I informed President Reagan of South Africa's ideals inside and outside South Africa and told him that the Government was faced with a dilemma.

"I told him there were matters we would like to change but if we did it too suddenly there would be a White backlash.

The only party that would take the Government's place would not be the Progressive Federal Party but the HNP and that would be a serious problem for South Africa, he said.

There had just been an election in which the HNP got more votes than the PFP.

He told the Americans that this was the record of his Prime Minister and party and that talk of his 'backtracking' was part of an evil strategy.

It was a strategy that said "let us push him a little further till he trips and we can say he's backtracking and play him off against Andries (Treurnicht)".

"I told General Haig that 'unless you in America accept the arithmetic of Africa you won't be able to play a role'.

"Africa is dying and I gave him startling statistics."

Mr Botha emphasised that he did not take joy in the plight of Africa, but the fact that 63 million were without work was no joke: It was serious.

Africa's debt was 15 000

million dollars and it had a 20 000 million dollar trade deficit.

"There is no hope," Mr Botha said. "I explained this to General Haig."

Among other matters discussed with US leaders was the issue of military attaches and the "tricky" issue of Koeberg fuel which he hoped would not be drawn into the debate.

"We discussed the future of the Southern African region and I warned General Haig that the countries (here) were drifting into a conflict situation.

"I told him there was a great need for this drift to be arrested before it reached a point of no return."

Mr Botha emphasised that he had made no promises to Dr Chester Crocker, Mr Calrk or General Haig.

"I stated the views of my Government, the Prime Minister's purpose and what he would like to achieve."

He denied that he had raised any expectations or asked anyone in the Reagan Administration to make positive statements about South Africa. — Sapa.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES TRANSPORT BUDGET DETAILS

Air, Rail Fare Increases

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Sep 81 p 8

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Excerpts]

**CAPE TOWN. —**  
Domestic air and rail fares and rates are to be increased with a further ten percent from October 1.

The Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, announced this in his budget vote in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Together with a ten percent increase earlier this year, air and rail fares will then have gone up by 20 percent this year, Mr Schoeman said at a Press conference.

No other transport or fuel pipeline costs were increased and the Minister said further salary increases would only be considered in next year's railway budget.

The fares and rates increases that were announced yesterday include:

- Domestic air fares and rates by ten percent.
- Main-line rail fares (including the Drakensberg and Blue Train) by ten percent.

● Weekly and monthly season tickets for commuters by nine percent.

● Third class fares by approximately 1 cent per journey or a fraction of a cent per kilometer.

● The abolition of return tickets for daily commuters, but with the proviso that the fares for single trips will not be increased.

The total estimated revenue for 1981/82 will amount to R5 404,8-million, which represents an increase of R898,3-million or 19,9 percent compared with 1980/81.

At the same time the expected expenditure for 1981/82 will amount to R5 429,1-million — almost R966,5-million or 21,7 percent more than the revised estimate for 1980/81, Mr Schoeman said.

He explained at a Press conference that the ten percent fare and rate increases would bring about a nett profit of only R3,7-million on the total turnover of over R7,000-million.

If the ten percent increase was not instituted in October, the railways would face a nett loss of about R20-million this year.

Despite the increase of altogether 20 percent on rail, domestic air fares and rates since January this year, passenger services were still running at a loss of over R600-million.

Mr Schoeman said his department was considering recommendations of the Franzen Committee which include recommendations that this huge passenger service loss should be decreased by introducing a system in which the passenger, his employer and the State each carries a third of the commuting fees.

He also announced that new container terminals in Bellville and Capitol Park near Pretoria would be completed respectively in 1982 and in 1984. The total number of containers handled at South African ports have increased by almost 25 percent.

The increase in petrol production at Secunda will reduce the volume pumped from the coast to the Witwatersrand, since the Witwatersrand can be served directly by pipeline from Secunda, he said.

At the end of March this year the department's labour force totalled some 271 000

of whom 116 000 were Whites, 130 000 Blacks, 23 000 Coloureds and 1 900 Indians. This exceeds the figure for the previous year by approximately 5 000.

Despite special recruiting, the vacancies in many key grades could not be filled. In collaboration with staff associations it was decided to keep the organisation going by utilising the available staff members, irrespective of colour, in jobs previously occupied by Whites, he said.

Altogether 397 new departmental houses were erected this year.

### Airline Deficit

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Sep 81 p 8

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The South African Airways suffered a deficit of R39,6-million during the 1980/81 financial year, Mr Schoeman disclosed.

Introducing the Railways and Harbours Appropriation Bill, he said the Airways' revenue totalled R695,2-million against the R675,5-million budgeted for.

"The estimated expenditure was R676-million and the actual R734,8-million." The net thus represents a deficit of R39,6-million."

During the year under review, SA Airways conveyed more than four million passengers — an increase of 5,5 percent. Cargo increased by 6,8 percent.

Certain international routes, especially those to the United States, reflected a healthy growth but those to Europe and the United Kingdom showed a decrease of 1,4 percent in passenger traffic. A contributory factor was the recessionary conditions prevailing in the major industrial countries.

No improvement was expected yet in the economic activities of particularly the United States and the United Kingdom.

There were few international airlines which were not in fact experiencing financial problems. Several airlines had had to sell fixed assets to remain liquid. — Sapa.

CSO: 4701/514

# RISING COSTS WILL AFFECT GOLD MINE PROFITS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Sep 81 p 20

[Text]

**SHARP** rises in the working costs of South African gold mines are expected and they will make substantial inroads into profits and dividends unless there is an improvement in the gold price.

This is the main theme of the chairmen's reports of six of the gold mines in the Gold Fields group.

Apart from higher working costs most of the mines have also embarked on big capital expenditure programmes which could lead to a further reduction in dividends in the present financial year.

— The chairman of Driefontein Consolidated (previously known as East Driefontein), Robin Plumbridge, says in his statement that the continuing high rate of inflation in the country makes it inevitable that working expenditure will rise sharply this year.

He, however, points out that Driefontein, which is now the world's largest gold producer, still produces its gold at a lower cost a kilogram than any other company in the industry. It therefore has a "very bright and exciting future" in the longer term.

Mr Plumbridge also says that the uranium market remains depressed and he believes that it is likely to stay that way for a number of years. The contribution to the mine's profits from this source is therefore expected to be small in relation to profits from gold.

He also points out that an immediate effect of the merged operation has been to make it feasible for the combined milling rate of the two operating mines (East Driefontein and West Driefontein) to be increased by 25 000 tons to 475 000 tons a month. The average gold yield, however, will be slightly lower because of the larger tonnage of lower-grade ore that will be mined.

He estimates that the planned capital expenditure at Driefontein Consolidated required to sustain operations at the two mines will be about R63-million this year. Apart from this, preliminary expenditure on opening up new lease areas is expected to be incurred during the course of this year.

The chairman of Kloof, Colin Fenton, says the mine's plant capacity of 180 000 tons a month should be fully utilised during the current year so that, with little change expected in the

recovery grade, gold production should be increased.

Commenting on costs he says: "What is certain is that there has already been, and will continue to be, a sharp rise in working expenditure because of higher labour costs and the spiralling costs of stores and services purchased by the company, which will make further inroads into profits." If there is not a material increase in the price of gold, a reduction in the mine's dividend is inevitable, he concludes.

The chairman of Venterspost, P R Janisch, estimates the mine's capital expenditure this year at about R8,5-million. He points out, however, that the mine is very vulnerable to reduced profits and shortened life at only slightly increased pay limits.

A procedure for control of the mine's gold yield is applied so that the mine is

able to react fairly rapidly to economic changes and, in the light of this, it is difficult to estimate capital expenditure.

Mr Janisch also points out that it is possible that the mine could apply for State aid this year. The dividend is likely to be lower this year.

Libanon will spend about R74-million in today's money terms over the next five years on shaft-sinking, Mr Janisch says. Other expenditure, such as ventilation and refrigeration, will be about R30-million over the next five years.

He also points out that the mine's pay limit has already increased from 2,8 grams a ton to 3,7 grams a ton, but this will not compensate for the less favourable gold price and higher working costs. "Both profits and dividends are therefore likely to be lower than in 1981."

CSO: 4701/514



## SOUTH AFRICA

### BRIEFS

**PROGRESS ON CONSTITUTION--**The Constitutional Committee of the President's Council will start formulating a new Constitution for South Africa next month and should be in a position to make its report early next year. Addressing the conference of the Political Science Association of South Africa at the Rand Afrikaans University yesterday, the chairman of the committee, Dr Denis Worrall, said the committee had completed its analysis and evaluation of the formal evidence before it. It was now in the process of summarising the evidence under 67 headings. The task assigned the President's Council was to produce a democratic Constitution--broadening the participation in the political system and the expanding of accountability. "The obvious point the Constitutional Committee had to decide before it turned to the question of viable options was HOW DEMOCRATIC the end-product should be. Our answer to this immediately eliminated certain possibilities," Dr Worrall said. The committee also became aware of the need for certain pre-constitutional reforms. Constitutional change, he said, entailed also social and economic change. "However brilliant a proposed Constitution may be, it will not work unless it is supported by the social and economic milieu in which it is to be applied. Dr Worrall stressed that the independence of the President's Council as a policy-advisory body had at all times been respected by the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, although there was a close relationship between them. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Sep 81 p 3]

**CEREALS PRICE INCREASE--**The Government had approved an increase in the price of barley, oats and rye, the Wheat Board announced in Pretoria yesterday. The basic producers' price for these cereals in the 1981-82 season will be: barley R210,02/ton, oats R140,00/ton and rye R229,33/ton. Compared with this year's figures, the increases are 14,8 percent, 13,4 percent and 12/2 percent respectively. The board said at the request of winter cereal producers, contributions to research and development funds had been increased. Total producers' levies for each of these cereals would amount to R1 a ton. The aim of the increased contribution by producers was to finance more purposeful research to increase yields which would be to the benefit of producers and consumers.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Sep 81 p 7]

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX--**The Consumer Price Index for all income groups in South Africa rose by 1,7 percent last month to bring the total increase since August last year to 16,1 percent, according to figures released by the Department of Statistics in Pretoria yesterday. The index in July was 204,6 (1975-100). Food

prices alone showed an increase of 2,2 percent during July, with the increase since August last year standing at 23,1 percent. For the lower income group the index rose by 1,6 percent in July and 17,5 percent since August last year. The index for the middle income group rose by 1,7 percent in July (16,0 percent since August last year) and for the higher income group by 1,7 percent (15,7 percent since August last year). A breakdown of the 1,7 percent increase last month shows a 0,5 percent rise in grain products, a 0,1 percent jump in other food and a 0,2 percent increase in clothing and footwear. There was also a 0,2 percent increase in housing, a 0,1 percent increase in fuel and power, a 0,3 percent increase in vehicles, a 0,1 percent boost in running costs and other items contributed 0,2 percent.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Sep 81 p 11]

MINER TRAINING FACILITIES--Rand Mines is spending more than R15-million on building three new centralised facilities for apprentice, management and learner official training. The capital investment programme is aimed at easing an acute shortage of skilled manpower, says an article in the latest edition of the Barlow Rand group's corporate magazine, Barlows '81. The three new training centres are: A R7,9-million apprentice training school at Harmony Gold Mine in the OFS; A R700 000 apprentice training school at Duvha opencast coal mine near Witbank, and; A R6,8-million multi-purpose training centre at Crown Mines in Johannesburg. When all three new complexes are completed at the end of 1982, centralised group facilities for the simultaneous training of more than 3 000 people will have been created. This does not include the separate ongoing training on individual mines. Training and administration staff will number nearly 40; six at Duvha, 14 at Harmony, and 20 at the multi-purpose training centre and the present management training centre at Crown Mines. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Sep 81 p 21]

CSO: 4701/514

# MUNDIA ADDRESSES SYMPOSIUM FOR BUSINESSMEN, INDUSTRIALISTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Marta Paynter]

[Text]

**PRIME Minister Mundia yesterday urged the Copperbelt business community to put their heads together and exchange ideas with the Government on how to build one of the strongest economies in Africa.**

He was speaking at Ndola's Lowenthal Theatre when he opened the first economic symposium for businessmen and industrialists of private, parastatal and Government sectors.

The symposium is the first of three to be held under the auspices of Zimco. Two more symposia will be held in Lusaka and Livingstone later this year. Participants come from all aspects of the Zambian economy.

Mr Mundia said businessmen were survivors: "Quite frankly you have lived through the most difficult period in the past decade in the history of our country," he said.

The period had been marked by armed conflict, political and social unrest in neighbouring countries, disruption in trade routes, chronic shortages and effects of worsening terms of trade.

"Despite all this you have had the will to continue with

your business confident in the knowledge that there will be light at the end of the tunnel."

He listed a few indicators that Zambia had at last reached a plateau in international economic affairs, including the gradual strengthening of the dollar, the decline in interest rates and the stagnation in the price of oil.

At the same time Zambia had taken the chance of putting her own house in order by introducing more realistic price structures, gradually removing uneconomic subsidies, rationalising the extent of public ownership of industry and the on-going process of reorganising the management and control of the mining industry.

## Confident

The Government has started its reform of the tax structure, with incentives to the taxpayer from this year. Adjust-

ments are being made to new circumstances but "the economy cannot be transformed overnight".

The International Monetary Fund had granted Zambia a loan to help meet immediate overseas commitments and Mr Mundia said he was confident the second and third draws would be made in October or November.

"This does not mean we can take a rest — there's greater need for putting our heads together to work out a strategy and a programme for economic survival and reconstruction."

The pattern of investment has followed a peculiar trend which showed the structural defects in Zambia's economic system. The extent of the importing of products was overwhelming and alarming and in every field of endeavour Zambia was either partially or totally dependent on imports.

Food production in Africa had not been able to keep up with population growth. "The challenge is to feed ourselves and meet our basic needs by using domestic resources."

Beef, poultry and pork production were gradually improved through import embargoes and price adjustments.

Any successful agricultural,

#### **industrial and commercial**

developments were the result of a partnership between Government and private business, he said.

Mr Mundia said businessmen must develop the attitude that there was no problem so big or tangled that "we cannot solve it if we have determination and ingenuity".

He urged traders to become involved in agriculture through direct local investment, for surveying new land, explore water, clear bush, establish irrigation, bring essential services to new farming communities.

Private enterprise must undertake its share of the work for conversion of sugar into industrial alcohol. Tea, coffee, fruit, nuts, cotton and tobacco should capture a larger market with improved processing and marketing techniques.

#### **Imported**

The industrial sector must evolve a new attitude to utilisation of raw materials. Industries which process imported raw materials were indicative of a weak economy.

"In a landlocked country products based on imports are more costly; supply cannot be predicted so these industries do not operate efficiently. If operating equipment and spares are also imported, plant production and quality control becomes chaotic — which explains our situation."

He urged the businessmen to take an interest in ensuring that starving people in the rural areas benefit.

CSO: 4700/497

PLANNING OFFICIAL SAYS EXPATRIATES STILL NEEDED IN FINANCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Sep 81 p 2

[Text]

**ZAMBIA is still relying heavily on expatriates in finance and accounting management and she needs the services of these people, said director-general for the National Commission for Development Planning Dr Leonard Chivuno.**

Opening a five-day budgeting seminar at the Management Service Board in Lusaka yesterday Dr Chivuno said in a speech read for him by the commissions director for sectoral planning, Mr Andrew Habbanti, he hoped the participants recommend ways of how they should go about their work in their capacity as change agents.

The bulk of chief accountants are expatriates and their services are needed. It was management programme seminars such as the one organised by the MSB that play a major function in preparing the manager for higher responsibilities and duties.

Dr Chivuno noted that the participants were drawn from the parastatal and private sectors which dominate the national economy. Thus, the budget programme can play a major role in improving operational and financial efficiency in those sectors.

"The programme contents are focused on broadening and sharpening your skills and knowledge to become more effective in your present posts and be qualified for more senior responsibilities," he said.

By encouraging Zambian managers to make use of local training centres parastatal, private companies and Government institutions will be able to make savings on foreign exchange, Dr Chivuno said.



DIPLOMAT GIVES ZAMBIAN-FINNISH COOPERATION ESTIMATE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Sep 81 p 5

[Text]

**THE projected budget for Zambia-Finnish cooperation in development for 1981-83 is K23 million.**

But the final figure might be even higher as it is subject to the Finnish cabinet's annual review.

This was said by secretary for development cooperation at the Finnish embassy Mrs Armi Heinonen in an interview yesterday.

Mrs Heinonen said Zambia, through the National Commission for Development Planning set the areas of priority where the country needed Finnish cooperation and Finland provided the necessary assistance.

She said so far most of the agreements of cooperation had been in agriculture and rural development, transport, and forestry and wood industry.

All cooperation agreements between the two countries were reviewed every three years by relevant experts from both nations, she said.

Depending on the recommendations of the experts a project is either dropped or its budget increased.

"So far all our joint projects have lived their full life-span", she said.

"Our indicative budget for the current three-year phase is K23 million. But this is subject to an annual review by our cabinet and the trend lately is that it has been increasing the budgets of such agreements", Mrs Heinonen said.

CSO: 4700/497

# ZUFI OFFICIAL CLAIMS NEPOTISM RIFE IN PARASTATALS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Sep 81 p 5

[Text]

TRIBALISM and corruption are rife in Government and parastatal organisations because of the appointment of people "who do not even understand the operations of the very institutions they are supposed to run," a trade unionist has charged in Lusaka.

Chairman of the Zambia Union of Financial Institutions and Allied Workers (ZUFI) Bank of Zambia branch Mr Norman Chibamba said unless President Kaunda intervened to reverse the recruitment practice the vices would worsen.

The labour leader said he supported Labour and Social Services permanent secretary Mr Bwembya Lukutati for trying to revamp the recruitment procedures in the country.

But the measures had come too late after Independence, said Mr Chibamba, and the situation was almost getting out of hand.

He agreed with Mr Lukutati that low productivity in the industries was caused by the hiring of people who did not know their jobs.

The unionist said some parastatal executives were building tribal empires and even attempts by works councils were failing because these too had been turned into "forums of puppetism".

The works councils had been drawn into conflict with local unions at industries because the labour leaders did not approve of the corruption of management officials, charged Mr Chibamba. But the works councillors acquiesced.

"In fact in some Government organisations it is common these days to just call the personnel officer or the person dealing with employ-

ment — even by phone — and instruct that so and so should be hired," he added.

"As long as this continues no policy on employment will succeed."

Mr Chibamba said while he supported the new measures being worked out by Mr Lukutati, the Government should not act as if corruption had not existed for a long time.

"This is not something which should have been said now. It should have been checked some years back. It is surprising that someone should say that it has just started when it has been going on for a long time now," said Mr Chibamba.

Mr Lukutati was reported at the weekend as saying his ministry was working on new measures which would curb corruption, nepotism and tribalism in employment.

He said labour exchange agencies would be opened at provincial centres.

CSO: 4700/497

GOVERNMENT TAKING STEPS TO ENSURE PURCHASED MAIZE COLLECTION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Sep 81 p 2

[Excerpt]

THE Government has taken steps to ensure that the five million bags of maize so far bought are collected in time, Agriculture and Water Development Minister Mr Unia Mwila said yesterday.

Announcing the buying of the five million bags at a Press conference yesterday, he said transporting maize was now the most disturbing part of marketing this season.

Citing an example of the seriousness of the transportation problem, Mr Mwila said about one million bags of maize which had been bought "was still lying in several parts of Southern Province."

Measures taken to alleviate the transportation crisis, to be effected immediately are:

- Namboard to send two experienced officers to Southern Province to help the Southern Province Cooperative Marketing Union (SPCMU) to supervise quick loading of crops at rural depots and quick off-loading at the main storage depots.

- The ministry yesterday sent eight ten-tonne lorries to Southern Province and more to be sent next week, while the 32 lorries which the Government handed over to the ministry would be distributed to various provinces.

- Rail wagons moving maize to the Copperbelt to be loaded promptly and where possible maize to be transferred straight from lorries to the wagons.

- All agricultural marketing organisations directed to ensure that no vehicle was allowed to remain loaded overnight at a storage depot and that general workers must be made to work overtime.

The measures, Mr Mwila said, were directed at Namboard and cooperative marketing unions to speed up the movement of agricultural products from rural depots to

main storage depots, particularly Southern Province.

Giving a breakdown of the maize bought so far he said K2,404,376 bags had been bought by SPCMU, which also bought K102,427 bags of sunflower bringing to K22,844,375 the amount of money paid to farmers for the crops.

The Eastern Province Co-operative Marketing Union bought 948,157 bags of maize, Northern Cooperative Marketing Union bought 200,000 bags of maize and Namboard bought 1,437,227 bags of maize in Central Province. The Lusaka Province bought 210,078 bags of maize.

The rest were bought from Luapula, Copperbelt, North-Western and Western provinces.

On the crops which had been bought but lay uncollected, he said as on September 4, 964,498 bags which represented 40 per cent of the bulk bought, and 60,000 bags of sunflower were in Southern Province's rural depots.

And 302,589 bags of maize, which represented 32 per cent

of the bulk bought was also uncollected in Eastern Province's rural depots. But in the Northern Province no bags were uncollected.

Mr Mwila hoped that the eight lorries sent to Southern Province would improve the situation since they were capable of hauling a quarter of a million bags in a month.

Farmers in Namwala are up in arms with the SPMU officials over delays in paying them, the area's governor Mr Hatchwell Mwanamulando said yesterday, Zana reports.

Mr Mwanamulando who had completed a fact-finding tour of the district said in an interview in Lusaka that because of the delay in payments, farmers might not be prepared for the 1981/82 season.

The union had given lack of transport as an excuse for not paying farmers but after an appeal from the office of the provincial Member of the Central Committee Mr Mungoni Liso to provide the union with transport, his office had done so but farmers were still not paid.

## OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS SHOW MSP 'RIDDLED' WITH FINANCIAL ABUSES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

**THE Mechanical Services Department is riddled with financial indiscipline, misuse of Government vehicles by senior officers and "deliberate frustration" of Zambian engineers, according to documents released to the TIMES OF ZAMBIA yesterday.**

The documents, released by official sources, show that some expatriates had been travelling as far as Zimbabwe and Malawi on private shopping sprees using Government vehicles and fuel.

The documents on the alleged malpractices have been sent to "high authorities" but no action is being taken against the culprits, according to the sources.

And only last Wednesday an expatriate, now on holiday in Europe, allegedly telexed a friend in Lusaka advising him he would extend his leave because he needed to recruit an engineer for the department — a glaring contravention of Government regulations that only the Personnel Department should hire expatriates.

Director of the MSD Mr Simon Mwamba said when contacted yesterday that he knew about the intended recruitment drive by the expatriate.

He had already ordered him to stop because there were no vacancies for any more engineers at the MSD, he said.

The director said he was away when "someone" suggested to the man on leave he should look for an engineer while on holiday.

But Mr Mwamba denied knowledge of private shopping trips in Government cars outside the country and described as lies allegations that expatriates were being promoted at the expense of qualified Zambian engineers.

One of the documents from a non-Zambian and addressed to a "very high authority" gives details of the shopping trips to Zimbabwe and Malawi by an expatriate who took with him two other people "who do not work for the MSD."

The man, says the document, has been taking advantage of the "the Zambian Government" for a long time.

On the plight of Zambians at the MSD, another document addressed to the chairman of the Zambianisation committee, alleges that expatriates recruited as engineers were later promoted to administrative jobs which should be given to Zambians.

Reacting to this Mr Mwamba said expatriates occupying senior positions were there to train Zambians only. Any promotions would have to be sanctioned by the Public Service Commission as he did not have such powers himself.

A Zambianisation committee spokesman referred enquiries to Mr P. L. Mulenga of Personnel Division, saying the Government had its own committee on the civil service and did not rely on the one controlled by the Ministry of Labour and Social Services. Mr Mulenga would not be reached for a comment.



Other allegations in the documents indicate that expatriates of various nationalities had formed "ethnic blocs" within the MSD operations. Most of the engineers there come from Britain, India and Finland.

Citing examples of these ethnic blocs, the documents say the department needed crankshaft grinding machines and the natural choice would have been a country from where the existing ones were made.

But one of the ethnic blocs went and "bought four pre-World War Two" machi-

nes. The engineers from the country where they were bought refused to come and instal them preferring instead to send booklets on the models.

"The machines are waiting boarding ready for auction unused," according to the documents.

It is also alleged the MSD failed to satisfy the contract between Zambia and Romania over the purchase of the Aro jeeps for the police force.

One thousand jeeps were subsequently imported and transportation from Dar es Salaam to Lusaka alone cost the country K4 million.

CSO: 4700/497

ZAMBIAN-ZIMBABWEAN POWER PROJECT UNDER INVESTIGATION

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 7 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

**PRELIMINARY** investigations into the development of another hydro-electric scheme near Luangwa district which will jointly be owned by Zambia and Zimbabwe are underway.

A spokesman for the Central African Power Corporation (CAPC) confirmed in Lusaka that work at present being undertaken at Mpata Gorge near Luangwa district relates to preliminary investigations into the possibility of the use of the site for the purpose of generating hydro-electric power.

He added that the cost of this work is about half a million Kwacha and is expected to be completed in about six months.

He emphasised that no decision has been made at this stage on proceeding with the construction of a hydro-electric power station and the estimate of the cost of such a power station can only be made following the finalisation of the preliminary investigations.

"Should a decision be made to undertake the project, I would confirm that the power station would be jointly owned by both Zambia and Zimbabwe," he said.

It is envisaged that there would be two power stations, one on each side of the Zambezi River with a generating capacity of 600 megawatts each with a total output of energy of about 6,100 GWH per annum.

The arch dam wall spanning the Zambezi River will be about 67 metres high.

In its 1980 annual report, CAPC reported that further hydro-electric developments on the Zambezi River were being planned.

It is said that further consideration was being given to the hydro-electric potential of the Zambezi and of the investigations necessary to verify the feasibility and costs of various projects which could be built to realise the potential.

The report added that site investigations were essential for this purpose and planning for these investigations were in progress.

It said the Mpata Gorge scheme ecological committee which was created by the Natural Resources Board of Zimbabwe continued to meet during the previous year and the committee's report was still in the course of preparation at the end of the year under review.

The construction of the proposed hydro-electric scheme is being met with strong pressure from environmentalists both in Zambia and Zimbabwe who are against the project for fear of killing wild animals when the dam becomes flooded.

Environmentalists say that thousands of wild animals perished during the construction of Kariba Dam now administered by CAPC and it is feared that a similar fate could happen to the wild animals in lower Zambezi because the Zimbabwean side of the river has a very large game park.

It is also feared that the people in Luangwa and the surrounding areas might lose their fields and homes if the project went ahead.

CSO: 4700/497

ZCTU TO MEET TO DISCUSS DETAINED LABOR LEADERS' CASE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 7 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE ZAMBIA Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) meets in Lusaka on Wednesday to discuss the case of the four detained labour leaders whose fate is still unknown.

Acting ZCTU chairman Mr Hubert Bweupe said in Lusaka yesterday that his executive would issue a statement after the meeting.

The ZCTU is trying to secure the release of its chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba, general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba, his assistant Mr Chitalu Sampa and Mine Workers Union of Zambia (MUZ) deputy chairman, Mr Timothy Walamba.

President Kaunda detained the four labour leaders last month for allegedly

instigating strikes so as to cause industrial unrest and eventually overthrow the government.

This week's meeting has most likely been prompted by lack of a favourable response to last month's call by the ZCTU general council which appealed to Dr Kaunda to release the four unionists or show cause why they should remain in detention.

The Congress has since dismissed allegations that workers were being used by their labour leaders who the government has accused of trying to topple the leadership.

It further said the government should not use the labour movement as a scapegoat for its economic and political problems.

CSO: 4700/497

## STATE TO CONFISCATE PROPERTY OF SOME SPAFIF DEBTORS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 8 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE State is about to confiscate the property of some of the people who owe the Southern Province African Farming Improvement Fund (SPAFIF) thousands of Kwacha in loans.

This follows legal proceedings instituted against the debtors who include prominent personalities. Minister of State for Legal Affairs and Solicitor-General Mr Ludwig Sondashi said yesterday.

Some of the debtors borrowed the money 12 years ago and the Government has been battling for a long time to try and recover the loans, but only a few have repaid.

Mr Sondashi revealed in June this year that as at December 31, 1980, the outstanding amount owed to the organisation was K215,439.32.

He said from June today, only two of the 40 debtors had responded to the ministry's appeal to the loanees to expedite repayments.

"It is now 12 years since some of these people got this money and we cannot sit idle until the funds are recovered," he said.

Legal proceedings against the remaining 39 debtors are continuing, "but the procedure of debt collection is a very long one," said the minister.

The writ of *fifa* would have to be entered. This means the State would be empowered by the court to confiscate the property of defaulting loanees in order to recover some of the money.

He reiterated his earlier remarks that debtors who thought they had dependable "full-backs" and could not repay the loans were living in a fools paradise.

"We are not going to sit idle until this money is recovered. Everything possible is being done to ensure that all debtors pay back the money," he said.

He did not have the latest figures on the outstanding amount because some people were repaying

the money through the SPAFIF offices in Choma.

He promised to issue another statement on the matter as soon as the legal action now being taken was effected.

SPAFIF was formed in 1965 to help finance emergent farmers in Southern Province from a common pool of funds. In 1971 a number of leaders were sacked for obtaining money illegally from the Fund.

In 1979 then Minister of State for Legal Affairs and Solicitor-General Mr Gibson Chigaga admitted that debtors included a cabinet minister, a top civil servant, three Members of Parliament and three former cabinet ministers.

SPAFIF secretary Mr Kennedy Muchimba conceded the same year that some cases were difficult to handle because of the positions held by the debtors.

Four debtors have since died, making it impossible to recover the loans.

NCCM REPORTS LOSS IN QUARTER ENDING 30 JUNE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 4 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

**NCHANGA Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) incurred a loss of K20.5 million during the quarter ended June 30 this year compared with an after tax profit of K10.7 million during the quarter ended June 30 last year.**

The company's quarterly report released in Lusaka yesterday said that NCCM's profitability was mainly affected by low copper prices, the loss at Broken Hill and high interest charges in spite of good copper production.

Finished copper production for the quarter was 95,475 tonnes, against the figure of 92,379 tonnes for the corresponding quarter of 1980.

Cobalt output slightly improved from 273 tonnes in the previous quarter to 283 tonnes in the quarter under review.

At 7,056 tonnes, lead and zinc total production was 3,338 tonnes lower than the production for the previous quarter.

The output of the two metals at Broken Hill Division dropped mainly because of the prolonged shutdown of the Imperial Smelting Furnace (ISF) complex for major maintenance and rehabilitation work.

The total value of copper, cobalt, lead, zinc and other metals sold during the quarter was K151.3 million, which was almost the same as in the previous quarter,

when the value was K151.2 million.

Despite the adverse supply situation, which resulted from disruptions of production in several countries, the copper price remained depressed. The average proceeds of copper declined from K1,684 per tonne in the June 1980 quarter to K1,556 per tonne in the quarter under review.

During the quarter under review, the metals sold were copper 88,738 tonnes and cobalt 161 tonnes compared to 7,872 tonnes and cobalt 255 tonnes respectively in the previous quarter.

The total lead and zinc sales were 8,157 tonnes, against 9,403 tonnes in the June 1980 quarter.



# CALL FOR SERIOUS LOOK AT WAYS OF MINIMIZING CRIME

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 4 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE crime rate in Zambia may not have reached anarchical proportions yet but the warning signals are clear enough and unless immediate remedial action is taken the problem would soon be beyond redemption.

Preventive, rather than curative, measures need to be worked out and effected without further delay if the current spreading wave of criminal acts is to be arrested. The situation calls for desperate control measures.

It is not being alarmist to state that at the current level of crime not a single week passes without the newspapers informing readers of some grisly murder or other banditry activity somewhere in the country, along the line of rail especially.

In fact, in the last official count, which was given to Parliament last August by the then Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Wilfred Phiri, it was reported that crime had in the first half of last year increased by between 150 and 300 per cent. Compared to the previous year, felonies rose by 300 per cent and white collar crimes shot up by 500 per cent.

And going by current reports, it would be self-deceiving to imagine that this dangerous trend would have been reversed over the last 12 months. If anything the situation appears to have deteriorated.

It is in view of the seriousness of the problem, and at the risk of sounding monotonous, that we reiterate our call for a serious look at ways of minimising crimes in

the country. This crime could be that committed by marauding highway robbers, house burglars or the pick-pockets along the city streets.

For the more sophisticated criminal, the first step should, as President Kaunda mentioned during the last Police pass-out at Lilayi, be an effective beat system because a constantly patrolled area cannot attract crime. It goes without saying that police effectiveness would depend on co-operation from the members of the public.

To deal with the pick pockets, especially those concentrated at bus stations, should be relatively easy.

Officer commanding

Lusaka division, Mr. Jeffrey Mukuma, says the police intend to launch yet another "Operation Clean-up" in an attempt to rid the city market and bus station of thieves.

But such an exercise would prove as futile as previous ones because clean-up operations are effective only as long as they last. Why resort to intermittent patrols when the obvious answer lies in stationing police permanently at the area.

A few policemen stationed at the bus station would ensure that the place is safe for the public whereas an operation clean-up would only dramatise the issue. As soon as the police withdraw, the pick-pockets would again move in.

UNZA INQUIRY COMMISSION SEEKS ADDITIONAL POWERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE University of Zambia commission of inquiry has appealed to President Kaunda to revoke a law which restricts probe teams to gather evidence within the country.

The appeal was made in Lusaka yesterday by commission chairman, Mr Wesley Nyirenda who said the move would enable his team to submit internationally acceptable recommendations to the Party and its Government.

Mr Nyirenda, a former member of the Central Committee, expressed satisfaction with the arrangements so far made for the commission to start receiving evidence from the public from September 15.

The commission was appointed by Dr Kaunda last July to inquire into the effectiveness of the administration and administrative

structures under the federal organisation of the university.

Yesterday, Mr Nyirenda said after the last sitting in Kasama on December 16 the commission would draw another calendar for his team to visit other universities outside Zambia.

"This is dependent on whether His Excellency the President will permit us because according to the terms of reference we are supposed to conduct our inquiry within Zambia only.

"But the commission feels that the task that we have been given is so complex that it is felt that we should visit institutions of similar nature outside Zambia that might help us in formulating recommendations to the Government," he said.

CSO: 4700/497

LACK OF TEACHERS' HOUSING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

**MORE than 6,000 teachers and lecturers are unaccommodated, acting permanent secretary in the Ministry of Education and Culture Mr Richard Lubasi said yesterday.**

A countrywide survey conducted by the ministry recently revealed that 6,084 teachers and lecturers in technical colleges had no houses.

He said the ministry had already contacted the Zambia National Building Society to build houses and would be contacting other financial institutions soon for help.

Mr Lubasi said while the urgent task now was to build houses for the unaccommodated teachers and lecturers, the ministry would continue to build houses for new teachers when funds were available.

He could not say when the construction of the houses would begin as this would depend on the availability of funds.

CSO: 4700/497

# ZAIRIAN-ZAMBIAN LEADERS WORK OUT MEASURES TO END BORDER PROBLEMS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

## THE Zambia-Zaire relations enter a new era when joint measures worked out by the two countries' leaders to end hostilities at the border swing into action.

Zambian and Zairean immigration and customs officers found flouting new orders the Permanent Border Commission has hammered out after week-long talks in Kitwe will be fired, Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi warned at Mokambo on Thursday.

As a result of the new rapprochement Shaba Province commissioner Mr Mandungu Bula Nyati yesterday asked Zairean ambassador to Zambia Colonel Efomi Efek 'En' Aonga to work out measures for the legalisation of trade between Lusaka and Kinshasa.

Addressing a joint rally at Mokambo, Mr Shapi said the Zambian and Zairean authorities were tired of reports of officers failing to observe rules and orders by harassing travellers.

Officers who indulged in such activities were tarnishing the image of their countries and warned that disciplinary measures including sackings

would be meted out against culprits.

Mr Shapi told the 5,000 crowd that Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko and Dr Kaunda wanted unity between the two countries. They were determined to strengthen bilateral links through regular meetings.

Zambia and Zaire were separated by artificial boundaries and "there are no distinctions as far as UNIP and MPR (Zaire's ruling Popular Movement for the Revolution) are concerned."

### Objectives

Mr Shapi called for love among the people of both countries.

"Our meeting in Kitwe was called to promote peace, unity and love among our people as this is the wish of our two leaders."

Civil servants at the border points on both sides were urged to start political education for members of UNIP and MPR to achieve objectives of the commission.

He said sufferings among Zambians and Zaireans would

not end if food production was not stepped up and urged the people to take farming seriously as that was the only way to defeat disease, hunger, ignorance and illiteracy.

Mr Mandungu urged people to forget their past differences and open a new chapter in the relations between the two neighbouring states.

"Nobody is able to separate Zambians from Zaireans just because of artificial boundaries which we sometimes do not even see," he said.

Mokambo town, he said, was in the past one village and appealed to border residents to live as people in one village.

It was the cherished wish of the two presidents to ensure that love between them was spread to the masses.

Mr Mandungu said to prove that the leaders of the two countries were concerned about the unity and love among the people, they had from time to time asked their ministers to convene meetings at which problems facing the two nations were discussed in a friendly atmosphere.

Mr Mandungu, who was yesterday conducted on a tour of two Ndola companies, Indeni Petroleum Refinery and Zambia Sugar company, said trade links should be established so that Zambia could export sugar and petroleum products to Zaire.

Indeni managing director Mr Antonio Gollin told Mr Mandungu that Zambia had stopped importing bitumen for tarring roads.

He said the surplus bitumen his company produced was exported to Zaire and Zimbabwe.

"It's many years now since Zambia stopped importing bitumen for her road construction because we produce everything here," Mr Gollin said.

But Mr Mandungu complained that Indeni had stopped exporting bitumen to his country and he wished the exports to be resumed. He told Mr Aonga to ensure that the deliveries were effected.

"We used to receive these products but for sometime now you have not been exporting the bitumen to our country," Mr Mandungu told Mr Gollin.

The Zairean commissioner said it was cheaper for Zaire to import petroleum products from Europe than it was from

Zambia and wondered why that was so.

Mr Gollin said Zambia was not an oil-producing country and all the oil she ordered from Saudi Arabia was meant for local consumption.

Meanwhile, Mr Shapi has directed governors for Mufulira and Sakania in Zaire to implement agreements reached so that friction between nationals of the two countries could be eliminated.

Speaking at a reception hosted by Mufulira district council on Wednesday Mr Shapi said the commission had issued a challenge to the people of both countries which should be followed up.

The two governments would establish district committees to coordinate efforts of the commission initially set up to iron out border disputes.

Speaking at a reception in Kitwe on Tuesday night hosted for the two delegations by the district council, Mr Mandungu said Africa could not hope to achieve total unity unless her countries avoid border confrontations which could be used by the enemies to disrupt peace and stability.

"These people want to divide us. They want to exploit us. They can use any means to achieve their goal."



BRITISH OFFICIAL PRESENTS REPORT ON MWILA BRIDGE'S FUTURE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Sep 81 p 5

[Text]

THE Party and its Government is concerned about the condition of the 74-year-old Kafue railway bridge which connects the south with the rest of the country, acting Minister of National Commission for Development Planning Mr Unia Mwila said yesterday.

Speaking after the British high commissioner Mr John Johnson presented a report on the future of the bridge to him, Mr Mwila said the bridge was a strategic infrastructure but it was being overworked and needed replacement.

Mr Mwila, who is Minister of Agriculture and Water Development, said work on the study of the future of the bridge, undertaken with funds from the British Overseas Development administration, would enable the Government to decide on its improvement to make it more efficient.

He said the work was undertaken because of the existing good relations between Britain and Zambia.

And presenting the report,

Mr Johnson said the report contained the study work carried out for two years for the Zambian Government by Watermeyer, Legge, Piesold and Uhlmann.

The work was instituted with a view to up-dating the bridge to enable it to meet the present work-load and railway traffic conditions.

The report, according to a spokesman, investigated the condition of the existing structure and explains the necessary structural modifications together with costs to enable it to handle future traffic.

It selects a site and makes an outline design of a new bridge, while it explains in each case the economic implications, the spokesman said.

Since the bridge was constructed in 1906 to link a railway line to Broken Hill mine at Kabwe, it has been raised twice — in 1926, to improve clearance over the floating island and in 1955, in anticipation of increased water level from the new Kafue Gorge dam.

# LAND REPORT REPORTEDLY TO END LAND PRICE MANIPULATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

DELAYS in processing applications for land and manipulation of land prices will soon come to an end.

This follows completion of a report on Administration of the Land (Conversion of Titles) Act 1975 by the Law Development Commission.

The report was submitted to the Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney-General Mr Gibson Chigaga by commission chairman and Minister of State in the ministry Mr Ludwig Sondashi yesterday.

The commission was looking into suitable ways of implementing the Land Act after President K unda said in 1975 that undeveloped land should not be used as a commodity for exploitation.

The report takes into consideration problems of administration affecting the Act and the delays in processing consent applications as well as the manipulation of prices for sales of land.

Presenting the report to Mr Chigaga in the attorney-general's chambers Mr Sondashi said the report

took into account the legal and administrative problems affecting the smooth administration of the 1975 Act.

At the presentation ceremony, attended by permanent secretary for Legal Affairs Mr Charles Manyema and other commissioners, Mr Sondashi said the commission had made recommendations requiring both administrative and legislative action.

The commission recommended the amendment of four Acts if the objectives of the report were to be effected, he said.

These are the Land (Conversion of Titles) Act 1975, the Landlord and Tenant (Business Premises) Act Cap 440, the Rent Act Cap 438 and the Rating Act number 33 of 1976.

To facilitate the amendments, the commission made four draft Bills appended to the report.

"We submit this report with satisfaction that it will enable the Party and its Government to implement effectively the land policy as declared by President Kaunda," Mr Sondashi said.

Receiving the report, Mr Chigaga hoped that it would help promote a dynamic land development policy and eliminate unfair practices in determining land prices.

Mr Chigaga said the commission was asked to review the administration of the Act so that it continued to be an effective facility in land development within socialist programmes of the Party and its Government.

The commission was asked to research into the legal and administrative problems and the assessment of prices of land, he said.

Mr Chigaga commended the commission for having done an excellent job and that the Party and its Government was committed to the land policy announced by Dr Kaunda in his Watershed speech.

He was "seriously" considering having such reports made into permanent form for reference by the Government.

He said if similar reports were not made permanent the Government would find itself setting up commissions to do similar work that other teams had done.—Times Reporter/Zana.

## ARO JEEPS SCANDAL REPORTEDLY TAKES NEW TURN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE controversy on how much foreign exchange was "burnt" in bringing police Aro jeeps from Dar es Salaam has taken a new twist.

Director of the Mechanical Services Department Mr Simon Mwamba claimed that only 202 vehicles were handled by his department.

This is in sharp contradiction with documents at the same department which show that at the time the cost analysis was prepared on alternative freight system at least 403 vehicles had been brought in at a cost of about K1.6 million, mostly in foreign exchange.

Mr Mwamba dismissed allegations of corruption in his department and claimed he had already clamped down on any malpractices in MSD.

But a *Times of Zambia* staffer who spent 80 minutes talking to Mr Mwamba and touring the MSD on Monday reports that despite the assurances of the director it was evident from the Zambian workers that there was tension in the department.

Earlier disclosures by official sources that some expatriates, through the influence of their "ethnic blocs," had ordered old crankshaft machines from their country were verified as two of them are lying as junk before they are even installed for use.

But the director said there was nothing bordering on mismanagement in buying the machines.

Allegations against the MSD

which have been corroborated by documents released to the *Times of Zambia* during the last fortnight include:

- The department turned down expert advice on the cheapest mode of transporting the police Aro jeeps from Dar es Salaam, and as a result the country lost K4 million in foreign exchange instead of only K300,000.

- Indiscipline was so rife that one expatriate had even used a Government vehicle and fuel for shopping in Zimbabwe and Malawi. Although "high authorities" had been informed no action was taken.

But Mr Mwamba dismissed all these as malicious. He has threatened to discipline an expatriate whom he accused of gross misconduct and tarnishing the image of the MSD. The documents with the *Times* were not provided by an expatriate.

On alleged "burning" of K4 million foreign exchange, Mr Mwamba said his records showed that of the 1,000 Aros bought from Romania, the MSD transported only 99 for the Government. They were later asked to bring in another 103 for Zambia Police.

The bill for the two consignments was only K138,473, he said. The rest of the jeeps were collected from Dar es Salaam by Zambia Police.

But he could not explain why a department document addressed to "director MSD" from an engineer shows a cost analysis based on the first 403 Aros transported from Dar.

SHELL'S WITHDRAWAL NOTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Sep 81 p 2

[Text]

SHELL is to withdraw its brand from the oil market in Zambia after the separation of Shell company from BP.

Announcing the changes in the ownership of Shell and BP Zambia Limited managing director Mr Ingvar Hellman said in a statement yesterday that by the end of this year BP would become Zimco's sole partner in the company.

Shell and BP have been a joint Zimco subsidiary but after the separation of the two, which in Britain has already been effected, Shell will transfer its interests from the joint company to BP.

The two companies have for more than 50 years each had a 50 per cent interest in the Consolidated Petroleum Company of Britain. In Zambia, they both had 50 per cent interest in the joint company.

Mr Hellman described the separation of joint marketing activities as a progress move.

"This will lead to a progressive and phased substitution of Shell products by BP branded products in a process that will take account of the interests of dealers and customers", Mr Hellman said.

The change will not affect Shell and BP Zambia operations as an oil marketing company, although in due course, the company's name will be changed.

Management and staff of the joint company will not be affected. — Zana.

CSO: 4700/497

COPPER ORE RESERVES, CONTENT DECLINING AT SOME MINES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Sep 81 p 2

[Excerpt]

COPPER ore reserves at five mines belonging to Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) are on the wane, says the company's annual report.

At some of the affected mines, the copper content in percentage is on the decline too.

At Bwana Mkubwa, reserves estimated at 723,000 tonnes with 3.6 per cent copper content by the end of 1979, were down to 452,000 tonnes at the close of last year while the copper content dropped to 3.5 per cent.

The same situation prevailed at Chingola division where total ore reserves slightly slumped from 281.4 million tonnes to about 281 million tonnes. But copper content rose from 3.14 to 3.16 per cent.

At Kansanshi open pit mine reserves which were 16.9

million tonnes at the close of 1979, were down to 16.6 million tonnes at the end of last year. Copper content too fell slightly from 2.58 to 2.57 per cent.

It was the same situation at Broken Hill mining area whose zinc and lead ore reserves fell from 1.9 million to 1.7 million tonnes.

Copper and sulphur ore reserves at Namkundwe are also dropping. A combined reserve figure of about 24 million tonnes recorded in 1979 was down to 23.5 million tonnes at the end of last year.

But the mineral content in both cases did not alter. Copper maintained its 0.79 per cent and 16.5 per cent for sulphur.

MP ASKS GOVERNMENT TO SET UP MARKETING POLICY TO CURB CROP WASTE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

**THE Government has been asked to form marketing and research committees at provincial and district levels to curb wastage of crops in the country.**

Closing the Choma district Party conference at Choma Secondary School at the weekend Pemba Member of Parliament Mr Landson Hantuba said to avoid wastage of crops which cost the Government millions of Kwacha there was need to set up a comprehensive marketing policy at all levels.

He said despite the people's response to appeals to boost food production, more crops and farming requisites were expected to go to waste because of poor storage facilities in the country.

Mr Hantuba said leaders should use their power for the benefit of the people and not for their personal glory.

It was through misuse of power that there was chaos in most parts of the world, he said.

To unite the nation leaders should work hard in organising the Party and mobilise people to appreciate the efforts of self-reliance in the absence of funds to meet their needs.

He appealed to participants to formulate policies which would help people develop.



LARGE-SCALE VEGETABLE TANNING EXPECTED TO BOOST LEATHER INDUSTRY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

**ZAMBIA's leather industry will be boosted when the country starts large-scale vegetable tanning for the first time.**

This follows Zambia's participation in the rural tanning technology workshop held in Botswana last week for the East, Central and Southern region, lasting six weeks.

Zambia's participation was through the Village Industry Services (VIS) under the sponsorship of the Norwegian Agency for International Development (Norad).

A VIS official said in Lusaka at the weekend the training was successful and would go a long way in raising the standard of living in rural areas.

Zambia sent three participants: Mr Lazarus Chansa from Kawambwa, Mr Frederick Nakushoma from Mulo-bezi and Mr Webby Ng'andwe from Nchelenge.

On the course Mr Chansa said vegetable tanning will help saving Zambia's foreign exchange through importing expensive chemicals for tanning.

"After this course we will be able to teach our friends how we can use our local trees and plants to produce high quality leather," said Mr Chansa.

Zambia had many trees whose roots, leaves and barks could produce the wonder chemical for tanning skins and hides, "we will be able to conserve many hides and skins which are now put to waste," he said.

In the first week of the training the group learnt about chemical and vegetable tanning.

Other topics included, histology of the skins, properties of the skin, animal care, factors affecting the quality of the skin, identification of vegetable tanning agents, leaching of the tanning, liming and other tanning processes.

The group was involved in the production of leather wallets, belts, hand bags, wrist watch bands, shoes and caps. These would help improve the life of the rural people.

DSO: 4700/497

TAZARA'S SPARE PARTS SHORTAGE SLOWS COPPER SHIPMENTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Sep 81 p 4

[Excerpt]

AN acute shortage of spare parts on the Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority has affected the transportation of copper to the port of Dar es Salaam, the Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines annual report for this year has said.

The report says a total of 354,093 tonnes of copper was dispatched to the ports of Dar es Salaam and East London in South Africa during the year.

Tazara and the Zambia Tanzania Road Services (ZTRS) handled nearly 80 per cent of the total tonnage.

But, the report says: "Tazara's operations showed a marked deterioration in performance, particularly during the second half of the year when an acute shortage of locomotive spares consider-

ably reduced capacity and increased transit time to and from the port of Dar es Salaam."

The ZTRS fleet operated satisfactorily and in December last year, additional trucks were acquired to augment the fleet.

"But, the acute shortage of foreign exchange to clear import cargo from Dar es Salaam adversely affected the turn-round of the trucks."

The southern route was available throughout the year and provided a reliable alternative route for both exports and imports.

CSO: 4700/497

# NAMBOARD MARKETING MANAGER ACTS TO AVERT MAIZE CRISIS

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 6 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

MORE than 250,000 bags of maize are still uncollected and threatened with destruction during the rainy season.

Namboard grains marketing manager Mr Winston Kumwenda has now ordered workers at Lusaka main depot and four other major off-loading points to work round the clock with immediate effect to avoid delays of trucks hauling maize.

He made the order at a heated meeting with truckers at the Namboard engineering complex in Lusaka at which acting operations manager Mr Waddy Mulenga announced that 265,000 bags of maize had not been moved in various depots.

Mr Mulenga warned "time is running out" and if the maize was not hauled now it would be destroyed by rain.

But the truckers exonerated themselves from the delays and accused Namboard workers for the slow delivery of maize because they were allegedly lazy and were not prepared to work overtime leaving trucks unloaded overnight.

The truckers charged that instead of their vehicles being cleared at the depots to return for more maize, the lorries were "being unnecessarily detained."

The angry truckers grilled Mr Kumwenda, Mr Mulenga and senior Namboard officials at the meeting to explain the appalling situation at many depots.

The transporters demanded to be paid for hours their vehicles remained un-offloaded.

To save the situation, Mr Kumwenda ordered that with immediate effect, Lusaka, Bwana Mkubwa, Chisamba, Monze and Cha-

mbeshi depots would operate 24 hours to ease the congestion and delays.

After being told that in the past such a promise had been given but did not materialise, he said he would ensure workers at the depots who knocked off at 16.00 hours leaving trucks unloaded, would be disciplined.

Some truckers had earlier complained that on other routes their vehicles returned with broken springs because of the poor roads.

The truckers complained of discrimination in the allocation of work in favour of parastatal firms like Contract Haulage and Zamtan.

But Mr Kumwenda said much as Namboard would like to avoid such a situation the final decision was with the higher authorities who had issued the directives.

DECLINE IN DRESSED CHICKEN RETAIL PRICE REPORTED

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 8 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

THE retail price of dressed birds in Zambia has dropped from K4 and K3.80 per kilogramme to K3.40 and K3.25 respectively.

The price fluctuation has been attributed to the availability of high quality stock feed from the National Milling Company and Indeco Milling because many farmers are able to rear chickens for sale to the public.

Managing director for Hybrid Poultry Farm [Zambia] Limited, Mr David Hutchinson, revealed in Lusaka yesterday that the supply of day-old chicks to the farmers had improved tremendously and this had resulted into the reduction in prices of dressed birds to the consumers.

He said this was good news for the consumers taking into consideration the high price of food in Zambia, especially meat.

"The idea is to produce enough chickens locally and reduce the price to enable many families buy table birds," he said.

Mr Hutchinson explained that

the prices of table birds had fallen mainly because of the availability of stockfeeds and this encouraged farmers to increase their chicken rearing capacity.

"This is the kind of thing we would like to see in future because many people think it is impossible to reduce prices of food in Zambia," he said.

According to our sources in Lusaka, the retail price of eggs has also gone down to K1 per unit from K1.20 and K1.10.

"We are very proud of this because the prices of chickens and eggs are not controlled by the government like the prices of other types of meat but we have managed to push them down by such a big margin," said Mr Hutchinson.

He explained that the demand for day-old chicks, which declined by more than 50 per cent early this year, was picking up again and with the opening of the new hatchery later this year, it is hoped that the demand will still go up.

BULGARIAN FARM FEASIBILITY STUDY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Sep 81 p 5

[Excerpt]

BULGARIAN ambassador to Zambia Georgi Konstantinov said yesterday that Bulgarian agricultural experts to carry out feasibility studies at one of the proposed State farms west of Lusaka have not yet arrived in the country.

Mr Konstantinov said their arrival had been delayed by "some difficulties from the Zambian side." He did not elaborate.

Mr Konstantinov said he hoped the "difficulties" would soon be ironed out to pave way for the arrival of about 20 experts who would come in groups.

The ambassador was speaking at a Press conference at the Bulgarian embassy to mark the Bulgarian socialist revolution on September 9.

He said Bulgarians were "very keen" to help Zambia attain self-reliance in food but emphasised that this would depend on the efforts of the Zambians themselves.

EEC DELEGATE ANNOUNCES AID FOR AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

ZAMBIA is to receive about K38 million soon from the European Economic Community (EEC) for various projects mainly in agriculture under the Lome II Convention.

Confirming this in Lusaka yesterday EEC head delegate in Zambia Mr Johann Wallner said some of the money will come in form of grants.

Mr Wallner said that financing decisions for the projects in Zambia had now reached advanced stages since Lome II came into effect at the beginning of January.

Explaining projects already under serious consideration, Mr Wallner said a grant of K2 million was in the offing for the construction of five rural health centres.

An agricultural scheme for Kabwe and Mkushi to boost maize production was expected to receive K4 million while a rural water supply construction scheme in six towns whose feasibility studies had been completed, is to get K3.8 million.

Talks were progressing between EEC and the Government over the funding of a rice growing scheme in Bangweulu, expected to cost some K2 million.

Tenders for the improvement of Mpulungu port were to be initiated soon although funds, about K100 million, were from Lome I Convention.

Another project which is expected to receive EEC money is the Mpongwe wheat pilot scheme which is to be expanded from the present 1,000 hectares to about 3,000 hectares next year.

The Government wished to turn the project into a settlement scheme in which each

settler would be given a portion of 50 hectares and EEC hoped to spend about K20 million. A settlement authority is to be set up.

"Since the plantation is using expensive diesel power plans are underway to provide electric power and a transmission line will be constructed from Kapiri Mposhi to Mpongwe and Zesco have estimated a cost of K6 million," said Mr Wallner.

"Financing of these projects is expected to be implemented between six to 12 months from now but I am glad to say that decisions have reached advanced stages", he said.



FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR PILOT CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 5 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] The Department of Central Statistics has set aside K90,000 for wages, hiring of vehicles and fuel costs during the pilot census of agriculture due to start soon.

Disclosing this in Lusaka yesterday, director of Central Statistics Mr Jeremiah Banda said the pilot census of agriculture will begin at a date to be fixed.

He said his department was currently training personnel at various centres in the country in readiness for the project. The training involves 92 selected officers.

These are: 9 provincial statistical officers, 9 deputy provincial statistical officers, 27 field officers and 45 enumerators.

Provincial statistical officers, their deputies and field officers have already been trained.

He said the provincial statistical officers and their deputies were trained at Kasaka Fisheries Training Institute (Kafue) and Masaiti Farm Training Institute respectively while field officers were trained at Mukulaikwa Farm Training Institute near Mumbwa from August 7 to 25.

He said the 45 enumerators were currently being trained at Masaiti Farm Training Institute in Ndola. Their one week course started on September 1.

He said the pilot scheme which is a preparatory project for the actual census of agriculture is to start in a month's time.

When all these have been trained, they will be divided into groups and will be sent to selected 'sample districts' where they will begin the project.

He said they will collect information about the type of farming equipment being used, the type of structures or buildings, types of crops favoured and other farm requisites used.

CSO: 4700/497

## ZAMBIA

### BRIEFS

WHEAT PROJECT'S BUDGET CUT--Nampamba wheat scheme in Ndola Rural has cut its expansion programme by K1.5 million, senior farm manager Lauthie Turnbull said yesterday. The cut was necessary because of a shortage of funds at the wheat project jointly run by the European Economic Commission and the Government. Mr Turnbull said 11 farms of 50 hectares each had been developed out of the 15 earmarked for this year. The scheme, which was launched in 1978, produced 11,000 bags of wheat and 13,000 bags of soya beans, which were sold to Namboard and ROP (1975) last season. He called for the installation of electricity at the scheme for driving irrigation engines, stressing that diesel was expensive and was rising in cost.--Zana [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Sep 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/497

## RF ATTACKS BUDGET, IS ACCUSED OF CONSPIRACY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 81 pp 1, 5, 4

[Text]

**SENATOR ENOS NKALA**, the Minister of Finance, in the Assembly yesterday accused the Republican Front of conspiring with "puppet political parties" and an unnamed "external power" to sabotage the country's economy.

There had been "secret meetings" held by the RF with the parties at which they had plotted to issue alarmist statements and to create artificial shortages which would undermine confidence in the country and frighten away foreign investors.

"Fortunately we know what is being planned and sooner than later the Government will be forced to take decisive action to deal with saboteurs," he said.

Senator Nkala was replying to debate on the Finance (No. 2) Bill which gives effect to the Budget he presented at the end of July.

The debate was at times drowned out by interjections from Government benches telling RF members to "leave now", and RF 'members' equally voluble replies.

The Deputy Speaker, Mr James Bassoppo-Moyo, was often forced to restore order.

### Details

Senator Nkala said that he had received full details of what had been said at an RF election meeting at Shamva in April, before one of the

by-elections at which a reporter was told to leave.

"The RF has been holding meetings with puppet political parties. We have information that at those meetings issues of economic sabotage have been discussed."

Mr Donald Goddard (RF, Lundi) interjected: "What utter twaddle."

Mr Goddard asked the deputy speaker if Senator Nkala was in order in asking "such unfounded allegations", but the minister was told to continue his reply.

Senator Nkala went on: "Honourable members on the opposite side have been sitting in meetings with puppet political parties and conspiring with an external power to undermine the economy and create artificial shortages in the economy so they can come into the House and speak of impending disaster.

"I would like to inform this honourable House that this Government will not allow the economy to be undermined under any circumstances or by people who have one foot in this country and another in an alien country."

He said that during the debate the RF members had spoken on subjects which had "absolutely nothing at all" to do with the Budget.

"The RF is all out to issue both in this House and outside this House alarmist statements to undermine confidence in this country, frighten away foreign investors, to provide one point they have been for years trying to put across," he said.

The point of view was that "an African government is incapable of running an efficient economy".

He said his Budget was designed to stimulate the economy, which created a roar of applause from the Government benches and cries of disbelief from the RF.

Turning to the Budget deficit, which the Government had inherited from the administration of former Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa, he pointed out that during the 1979/80 financial year, the country had had a growth rate of minus 7 percent.

The Budget deficit that year of 13 percent of the Gross Domestic Product had shrunk to 9 percent last year and to 10 percent of the GDP this year.

The figures were "absolutely in keeping" with his intention to reduce the deficit to manageable proportions.

## Growth

He said the country's growth rate last year was incomparable with that of any other country in the world.

"This is a post-war Budget," he said. "It should be understood in that context — trying to uplift the economic conditions of the people from the state they were placed in by the previous government."

To an allegation by the RF leader, Mr Ian Smith, that the Budget was "killing the goose that lays the golden egg," Senator

Nkala said not a single company in the country had published results that showed a loss.

On the Budget allocation of \$20 million for participation in private enterprise, Senator Nkala said it was the intention to localise control of the economy. "We are not prepared to go on being exploited by foreigners for their own benefit."

Mr Moses Mvenge, the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, interjected: "That next target is Divaris' brothers' shop," to which Mr Dennis Divaris (RF, Kopje) replied: "The next target is you. I will see you outside."

On the removal of the entertainment allowance as a tax deduction, Senator Nkala said this would not apply to meals supplied to workers. "That goes for Christmas parties too", he added.

He said he had imposed a 10 percent cut on the spending of all ministries, which had achieved a saving of \$100 million.

He strongly denied that the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange had collapsed, adding that if there was a collapse, "it is collapsing as a result of alarmist statements and secret meetings of RF and their attempt to sabotage the economy".

"You are better than Agatha Christie," said Mr Goddard.

In one of his several attacks on the RF, Senator

Nkala told the House that Mr Goddard was given to making wild allegations against the Government and other Members of Parliament.

"Last year he made allegations that some ministers were involved in foreign exchange dealings and illegal trafficking in gold. The names of the ministers were mentioned to me and the matter was investigated by the fraud squad."

"I consulted the Prime Minister and we even went to the extent of looking into the private accounts of the members concerned. But each one of the allegations was found to be the creation of the honourable member."

When Senator Nkala threatened to divulge the names of the ministers, Mr Goddard rose to say he had made no specific mention of people but now appreciated the fact that the minister had investigated the matter.

In answer to Mr Goddard, who had said the Budget was a measure to victimise whites, Senator Nkala said the RF forgot the martial law instituted by them during the war.

"I saw old people of about 80 years dying in detention camps," he said, but was interrupted by Mr Goddard who said: "Is that reconciliation?"

Senator Nkala agreed with Mr Bill Irvine (RF, Marlborough), that the cutting of the capital expenditure allowance could affect the provision of

houses to workers in the commercial farming areas.

"But this capital expenditure allowance was not intended as a measure to discourage investment," he said. "It was intended to allow cash flows from businesses concerned and to allow investment and business endeavours."

He added that he had given a concession to the measure which would come into effect next April.

He told Mr Divaris that the price increase in petrol was not a revenue measure but a means to deflate an unacceptable consumption which had a bearing on foreign reserves.

In reply to Mr Denis Walker (RF, Bulawayo North), who had queried the size of the Ministry of Defence allocation, Senator Nkala said the expenditure should be blamed on the RF government of the past.

"It is due to UDI that several armies emerged," he said. "ZANU would not have dreamt of organising an army. We found ourselves with three armies. We have to provide for their food, clothing and accommodation."

He added: "It must not be forgotten that we are living under a constant shadow from that country that has been invading neighbouring states. We have to defend ourselves as and when we are attacked."

## Budget Attacked as 'Punitive, Inflationary'

THE Government's financial policies came under strong attack from several Republican Front members in the House of Assembly yesterday during the second reading debate on the Finance (No. 2) Bill which brings into effect the Budget proposals for the year 1981/82.

Accusing Government ministries of overspending, Mr Paddy Shields (RF, Bulawayo Central) said items such as rents and prices were rising "as a result of the inflationary Budget" introduced by the Government.

"I believe the financial measures in this Bill spell no good for this country," he said. "I do not think for a moment that the next Budget will be any better than this one. In fact, I think, and many people agree, that it will be worse."

Mr Shields questioned the wisdom of carrying out the Budget proposal to use up to \$20 million for Government investment in the private sector and advised the Finance Minister, Senator Enos Nkala, to change his stock exchange advisers before investing any more money.

"At the moment there is a complete lack of confidence in the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange," he added.

Mr Shields also questioned the proposed growth points in rural areas saying: "Is he (the Finance Minister) really serious about this idea of growth points way out in the rural areas?"

He doubted that it would be possible to attract skilled manpower to

the rural areas when it was already a battle to keep them in the urban centres and added that the idea of growth points was one "which I do not believe will work".

Mr Don Goddard (RF, Lund) said Zimbabwe had been described as a developing country in Africa with the best chance of succeeding. He wondered, however, whether in fact it was developing or retrogressing to the point where it would find itself floundering in "broken socialist dreams".

Describing himself as "a loyal patriot of my country", Mr Goddard said: "Anyone who supports this Bill cannot be a true patriot."

Questioning the Government's financial policies and its adherence to socialism, Mr Goddard said: "Our citizens are subject to more punitive and restrictive measures than they have ever been."

He also decried efforts to follow the example of socialist countries which he said had contributed "only \$2 million" of the "substantial" grants made to Zimbabwe. "The Russians, the Chinese and the Koreans cannot afford to give us any money," he said against a background of boos and interjections.

Mr Bill Irvine (RF, Mariborough) made a plea for the special allowances reduction from 100 percent to 30 percent not to apply to farmers building housing for their labour.

He quoted from the report of the Riddell Commission of Inquiry in reply to a statement made by Senator Nkala earlier that farmers had not responded to the 100 percent allowance and had failed to build better homes for

their workers.

The report said it had "nothing but admiration" for those farmers who had spent considerable sums of money on improving workers' housing standards, while urban employers made little or no contribution, leaving it to local and central authorities.

Mr Irvine told the Minister he intended to introduce an amendment at the committee stage of the Bill which would have the effect of allowing farmers the right to obtain a 100 percent allowance in respect of low cost housing for workers.

Bishop Joshua Dhube (ZANU-PF, Manicaland) asked the minister to spell out to church organisations whether they were affected by the tax on dividends, as many of them were confused, and would be hard hit by the tax.

Mr Dennis Walker (RF, Bulawayo North) asked the minister to consider widows whose only sources of income on losing their husbands would have been the sale of a house or income from dividends. These, he said, were now drastically cut by the capital gains tax and the 20 percent dividends tax.

He also said the state of the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange was comparatively worse than the Wall Street crash in the thirties.

Brigadier John Probert (RF, Borrowdale) said the Budget was not "revolutionary" but "revolting" and was dish- ing out "punishment" as opposed to "nourishment". The minister was not "killing the goose that laid the golden egg", but "sterilising" it, he said.

## Smith Slates Socialist Principles

MR IAN SMITH stirred an uproar from Government backbenchers in the Assembly when he slated the Government's socialist principles which, he said, would only lead the country into bankruptcy.

Mr Smith (Southern), president of the Republican Front told the Assembly that wherever socialism was practised in the world, it invariably ended in failure.

"We must tell the people that socialism is nothing but a fool's paradise," he said.

"Where has it succeeded? Russia is a classic example of that failure. They now have to import grain from the United States of America."

He added that socialism led people into believing that the Government had an unending supply of handouts.

Amid cries of "retire from politics" from Government backbenchers, Mr Smith said the RF was assured at the Lancaster House talks that the reason for the 20 reserved seats for whites in Parliament was to keep the confidence of the white population.

"We were told that the main reason why the British government was concerned about the welfare of the whites was that the predicament of governments in Africa was that none of them were viable."

Mr Smith, who was speaking in the resumed debate of the second reading of the Finance Bill, said the Budget presented by the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, had proved to be disincentive to both local and foreign investment.

"In all honesty we have to regret that we are one of the countries which has the most expensive petrol in the world and also heavily taxed."

Mr Smith also castigated the Government for severing economic links with South Africa.

"I have no wish to try to defend South Africa's policies," he said. "What I am saying is that our lifeline runs through that country."

To cries of "Why is South Africa in Angola?" Mr Smith urged the Government to adopt an approach of peaceful co-existence with South Africa, coupled with a policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of the other.

On several occasions, black MPs rose on a point of order to ask the Deputy Speaker, Mr James Bassoppo-Moyo, to order Mr Smith to sit down.

"I think Mr Speaker, you should send Mr Smith out or stop his howling," said Mrs Ruth Chinamano (PF, Matabeleland North).

However, Senator Joseph Culverwell, the Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, urged Mr Bassoppo-Moyo to let Mr Smith continue "because we have a lot of time to slaughter him".

When he resumed his debate, Mr Smith asked black MPs not to harp on the past because it was of no consequence to the present.

"We must work for what we get out of this world," he said. "There is no use pulling the wool over our eyes. I am giving views as the representatives of the people who sit here, the whites."



NEW TAX CHANGES DELAYED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] The removal of depletion allowances and the reduction in capital allowances announced by Finance Minister Senator Enos Nkala in his Budget speech are to come into operation on April 1, 1982 instead of April 1 this year.

"First, in order to avoid the retrospective effect of the reduction in the capital allowances and the removal of the depletion allowances, I have made the changes effective from April 1, 1982 instead of April 1, 1981.

"Second, in order to avoid applying a tax on elderly persons who receive local dividends as part of a small overall income, I have provided for refunds of tax to be made on application by persons who have reached the age of 59 years before the year of assessment."

This, the minister added, was provided the elderly persons' taxable income "and any dividends subjected to resident shareholders' tax does not exceed \$3 000 in the case of a family taxpayer and \$1 800 in the case of an individual who is not a family taxpayer."

Another change, the minister said, was that he had made provision "for new mines prescribed as growth point areas to be entitled to the capital allowances and depletion allowances presently in force, that is, the whole of the capital expenditure incurred in the year of assessment may be claimed and a 5 percent depletion allowance will apply."

He added that the list of growth point areas would be gazetted in a few weeks.

Senator Nkala gave notice that at the committee stage consideration of the Bill he would introduce an amendment to two clauses which introduce penalties for failing to supply certificates in connection with non-residents' tax on interest or resident shareholders' tax. Both clauses refer to effective dates.

"It has now been realised that this would technically have the effect of creating retrospective offences," said Senator Nkala.

"This was not our intention and, accordingly, the dates of commencement would simply be deleted and the provisions will take effect, therefore, in the normal way, that is, on the date of promulgation of the Act."

The Bill was read a second time but only after the Republican Front members had called for a division which they lost 14-35. The committee stage was set down for today.

CSO: 4700/512

SAUDIS OFFER GOVERNMENT HUGE LOAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

**FOUR Government ministries will benefit from a soft loan of about \$32,5 million from Saudi Arabia if projects identified in Salisbury last week by a Saudi economic delegation and Government officials are approved.**

Approval of the projects by the board of directors of the Saudi Fund for Development was expected next month, a spokesman for the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development said in Salisbury this week.

A delegation of economists and engineers from Saudi Arabia spent most of last week here working out details of projects, reports the Zimbabwe Information Service.

Pending approval, the Ministry of Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications will be by far the most outstanding beneficiary of the Saudi aid.

The ministry will receive about \$10,3 million for the construction of roads, plus \$5 million for the expansion of its rural telecommunications programme.

The expansion of the rural telecommunications

programme is due for completion in December this year.

The Ministry of Local Government and Housing will receive about \$10,2 million for the construction of a housing estate, Partridge Fontainebleau, beyond Warren Hills.

The spokesman said: "The Saudis will fund the infrastructure of this low-cost housing scheme, including 100 percent of site supervisory costs and 72 percent of the civil engineering costs."

The Ministry of Health will also benefit from the Saudi loan to finance two district hospitals in Mudzi and Chibi. The ministry will also get aid to build eight auxiliary training centres in the rural areas.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Water Development will be given about \$3,5 million to finance water supply projects in rural areas.

SPRINCBOK'S U.S. TOUR CRITICIZED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 81 p 8

[Editorial: "Springboks"]

[Text]

THE South African rugby team, the Springboks, have arrived in the United States, crestfallen and bewildered after their embattled New Zealand tour, which even their officials admitted was a wash-out. Now they are practising for matches in the US before heading back home.

But by their very presence there the Springboks are creating a confrontation that could severely injure the pride of their hosts and allies — for they have placed the Olympic Games planned for Los Angeles in 1984 in jeopardy.

African, Caribbean and Asian countries and the Soviet Union warned the Americans in good time that any Springboks' rugby engagement on US soil could endanger the Olympics.

But the Reagan Administration does not seem to take the threats seriously; it thinks it can in turn intimidate the "weaker" smaller countries to attend the Los Angeles Games should its big opponent, the Soviet Union, withdraw.

It may therefore even give the Springboks full protection in the face of threatened demonstrations — all to show its Big Brother muscle and hidden love for apartheid.

South Africa knows it is the "leper" of the progressive world because of the apartheid system of which the Springboks are the ambassadors, and does not want to die alone. Both deserve to be ostracised for their new brotherhood.

GOVERNMENT TO CLAMP DOWN ON SMUGGLING, SABOTAGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text]

**THE Government may use emergency powers to clamp down on smuggling and economic sabotage, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, said yesterday.**

He said there was a certain group of people spread throughout the economy who were engaged in economic sabotage. Items such as emeralds, gold and beef were being smuggled across the border to South Africa.

In an interview, the minister said extraordinary measures would be taken against whites and blacks involved in the racket. He singled out farmers who were staying in South Africa and owned land in Zimbabwe and black - organised groups who were constantly visiting South Africa.

Senator Nkala said he had received information about the racket. "I know the measures will make me unpopular but that will not worry me because I am not here to seek popularity but to work for Zimbabwe."

"No responsible minister or government can sit idly and watch people doing such things," he said.

Although the measures might be seen to be vindictive to whites, those who were innocent had nothing to fear. "There is no question of colour here. All that we are doing is to stamp out all saboteurs," Senator Nkala said.

The measures would involve stopping exchange control for travellers to South Africa suspected of being involved in the racket. "We do not intend to interfere with genuine holidaymakers," he said.

The minister said he would try to find out which companies were organising tours for black women to South Africa. "I do not know who gives these women money because no such trips have been organised to friendly countries like Zambia, Mozambique and Malawi."

The Government had information that some black women were being used as contacts by dissident political parties in the country. There was a need to act fast instead of waiting until the situation got out of hand.

Farmers who were now staying in South Africa and owned land in Zimbabwe and policemen who had resigned from the Zimbabwe Republic Police and joined the South African Police were involved in the racket, he alleged.

Some farmers were using their private aircraft to smuggle out goods. Some highly placed public servants and people in the private sector were believed to be involved, the minister said.

He warned that the axe would fall on public servants, and those in the private sector would be dealt with on an individual basis. "My view is that the

Ministry of Home Affairs should take measures to see if police at Beitbridge are effective and loyal to the country," the minister said.

## **Patrols**

A team of experts from the Treasury had been asked to assess the exact amount the country was losing through smuggling. Senator Nkala said he would soon meet the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, in his capacity as the Minister of Defence to ask him to deploy some members of the Zimbabwe National Army to patrol the border and track down the culprits.

The minister also deplored clandestine trade

between some local businessmen and South Africa, adding that every business transaction should be open.

Senator Nkala said the appeal made by the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvenge, for the formation and deployment of a border guard force should be heeded by the Government.

Mr Mvenge had said Zimbabwe was losing about \$150 000 a month through illegal meat exports across the Limpopo. He accused the white farmers who had deserted Zimbabwe after independence to settle in South Africa of involvement in the racket.

CSO: 4700/491



# BANKS PROVIDE FUNDS FOR POWER PLANT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

A \$20 million loan agreement was signed yesterday in Salisbury between the Electricity Supply Commission and a consortium of local banks.

The loan is to assist with part of the local expenditure on the first stage of the Wankie Power Station presently being built.

Mr Chris Green, head of the Corporate Finance Division of The Standard Bank Ltd, said more than \$60 million had been spent on buildings, cooling towers and transmission lines.

This loan will be used over a period of time for capital expenditure on plant, ancillary equipment and a power line to Bulawayo," he said.

Some of this equipment is of local manufacture or local assembly, and, in general, is "the guts of

the power station", said Mr Green.

The loan, which is for eight years, is arranged and managed by The Standard Bank.

Funds for the loan are being provided by Barclays Bank, Grindlays Bank, Merchant Bank of Central Africa, RAL Merchant Bank, Syfrets Merchant Bank and The Standard Bank.

It is the first local currency syndicated loan arranged for a parastatal body. The cost of the first stage of the power station, which will have a generating capacity of 480 megawatts, is expected to be more than \$300 million.

The station, which is to be completed at the end of 1983, has mostly been financed by overseas consortiums.

These loans include \$120 million from West German and French companies and commercial banks, and \$128 million from the International Finance Corporation.

GOVERNMENT TO SELECT STUDENTS FOR TRAINING IN BRITAIN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Government is to select 220 Zimbabwean students out of more than 800 studying in Britain to continue with their studies there, the Minister of Manpower, Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava, said yesterday.

The minister said students doing engineering and other technical studies were given priority by the Government.

"But all those students who can find relevant training here, especially those doing humanities, must come back home because we have the facilities," he said.

He dismissed reports that there was favouritism in the allocation of scholarships to some of the students — a claim which has been strongly denied by the Ministry of Education which allocated scholarships jointly with the Ministry of Manpower.

"The students that will return here to study will be given assistance from part of the British

government aid. Those in priority areas will definitely be given scholarships to continue their studies in the United Kingdom."

Dr Shava added that the Government had sent officials to Britain to investigate the situation and their recommendations were being studied by the Government — mainly in regard to the selection from those who had just completed their "A" levels.

It was cheaper for the Government to train those students in Britain than in Zimbabwe.

He appealed to Zimbabweans working overseas to return home and help in the reconstruction of the country.

"My ministry has sent forms to some of these people and we are getting a good response. Those who have finished their studies must come back and play their part in the reconstruction of our country," the minister said.

CSO: 4700/491

MILITARY SERVICE FOR YOUTH DEFENDED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 81 p 8

[Editorial: The Young Ones"]

[Text]

ANY nation that neglects the welfare of its youth does so at its peril. None can deny the truth of that statement. It is equally true that the young people of this country face more than their share of problems in the wake of the war. Not least of these is the boredom of unemployment.

Such a situation can, if neglected, create a fertile breeding ground for violence. Spectacular examples of this have come over the years from America, and, more recently, from Britain.

It is a tribute to the good sense of our youth, and the Government, that such incidents as we have had here have been on a small, almost insignificant scale. But there is no room for complacency.

There are still too many people chasing too few jobs. And the massive demobilisation exercise will complicate matters.

The Prime Minister is well aware of the dangers and problems involved. The solutions will have to be both bold and innovative.

It is in this context that his plan to establish youth camps on a national basis must be seen. There is nothing wrong with a little bit of military training and discipline.

After all, many countries in the world have had, or still have, forms of national service. It has done the young people affected no harm. More often than not it has done them good.

The boundless and restless energy of youth can be a great force for good in the world. But to achieve maximum impact it must be properly harnessed. This is precisely what Mr Mugabe is trying to do.

It may not be the perfect answer. Yet neither its critics nor anyone else has come up with a better one. Unless they can do so they should shut up.

# TAFARA RESIDENTS PROTEST AGAINST ADMINISTRATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

**MORE** than 2 000 Tafara residents staged a four-hour demonstration yesterday about alleged "mal-administration" practised by the area's administrators.

The demonstrators, most of them women, gathered before the administration offices from 8 am and demanded to see the director of community services, the Mayor of Salisbury, Councillor Tizirai Gwata, and the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo.

A spokesman for the demonstrators, Mr William Mhakayakora, said they wanted to express their grievances and to have their demands met.

He said the people of Tafara were not pleased with the way appointments were being made in the area, such as at beer-halls, the administration offices and other places.

He also said houses were being allocated in an unsatisfactory manner.

"There is no child of this location being given a job here. All those appointed come from far-off places. They have applied but are not considered, even though they have the right qualifications."

The protesters said the administrators involved in the allocation of houses were practising nepotism and favouritism.

"There are houses closed because of the minister's request for one man, one house. These houses are being given to people personally known to the administrator responsible for the allocation of houses," the spokesman said.

Some of the demonstrators complained that there were married people with school-going children who lived in single quarters while better houses were being given to single people such as unmarried women.

Mr Mhakayakora said they were demanding the dismissal of one of the administration officers who was responsible for the allocation of houses in Tafara.

He said they had three letters as evidence of the officer's practice of favouritism and they were going to show them to the Minister of Local Government and Housing.

The letters, he said, were written to the community services head office recommending the allocation of houses to certain people.

Mr Mhakayakora said the people had decided to leave their rent cards at the administration offices and were not going to pay any rent until their demands were met.

The mayor and the minister were unable to see the protesters because they had other commitments, the director of community services, Mr Bev Taylor, said.

He said he would arrange a date with them so they could come and listen to their grievances.

The residents left their rent cards at the administration offices and said they were not going to pay rent until they had talked to the mayor and minister.

"You can take a year to see us if you want but it will also mean a year without us paying any rent," the spokesman said.

The area head, Mr Norman Ropi denied knowledge of the allegations directed at the officers. He said the area councillor, with whom he was in constant liaison, had not told him of the existence of such complaints.

CSO: 4700/512

'PEOPLE AFRAID TO GO OUT AT NIGHT' IN GWELO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

GWELO.

THE publicity secretary of the Midlands South province of the Patriotic Front, Mr Bidoff Hollington, said in a Press statement yesterday that there is a lot of intimidation going on in Gwelo's former townships, where people are afraid to go out at night.

"This intimidation started at the time the municipal special police were investigating the death of one of their colleagues who was murdered," he said.

"People have had to stay indoors at nights and those who work at night are afraid to return to their homes as they may be beaten on the way. Some people have been picked up in the mornings injured. It appears that the regular police have no power over some of these special policemen."

Mr Hollington added that some of these municipal policemen go around claiming to be members of ZIPRA.

"We of the PF (ZAPU)

want to make it clear that ZIPRA is a disciplined force which fought to free the people of this country and would never resort to this kind of thuggery," he said.

Asked to comment on the PF statement, a senior police spokesman replied: "The ZRP is investigating complaints by members of the public of molestation by the municipal police. There seems to be a reluctance by some people to come forward and lay their complaints and we cannot investigate cases unless people make them officially to us. We have about 12 actual complainants so far."

He said it was true that the complaints started coming in after a municipal policeman was murdered.

Arrests have been made in connection with the murder of the municipal policeman, Mr Michael Tom.

At the time of his death police said it appeared he was the victim of a robbery attempt.



# MUGABE URGES PEOPLE TO AWAIT GOVERNMENT DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

**THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, made a strong appeal yesterday for people not to occupy land illegally but to be patient and wait for the Government to distribute it orderly.**

He told large crowds at Zaka and Bikita districts in Victoria Province that nothing could stop the Government from buying commercial farming land for distribution to the peasants.

Mr Mugabe, however, stressed that this process must be carried out in the proper manner and urged the people not to squat and build homes on land which has not yet been acquired by the Government.

The Prime Minister assured people in the two districts that his Government would not rest until it has solved the serious problem of land hunger.

"How can we say people are free when they have no land? We cannot tolerate the situation whereby those who grab the land from the people should continue to live on big farms while the majority live in overcrowded areas."

## FORT VICTORIA

He said the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, would visit Victoria Province this month to ensure that some land was redistributed before the rains.

Mr Mugabe also appealed to people not to fill dams with soil by farming near these water reservoirs. He said the purpose of dams was to supply the people with water and fish.

## SCHOOLS

The Prime Minister reiterated the Government's commitment to the development of rural areas with emphasis on the building of more

schools, hospitals, clinics and dispensaries.

He said the bulk of the money pledged by foreign governments and international agencies at Zimcord would be spent on rural developmental projects.

Mr Mugabe said part of this developmental strategy would involve the building of factories to generate employment. He specifically recommended small-scale textile factories which, he said, could produce goods for local and foreign markets.

On education, the Prime Minister said he would reduce fees at secondary school level if these were to prove too costly for the ordinary man.

## 'Muzorewa Must Give Account'

THE UANC leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, will have to account at some stage for his collaboration with the South African Government, which is intent on provoking a war with Zimbabwe, Mr Mugabe said yesterday.

Addressing about 6 000 people at Zaka district, Mr Mugabe said Bishop Muzorewa would have to explain to the people of Zimbabwe an arrangement he had with Pretoria to train 5 000 of his supporters for the purpose of subverting the Government.

Calling for greater vigilance among the people, the Prime Minister said there were still dis-

gruntled elements who lost the election who were now engaged in clandestine activities aimed at bringing the Government down.

He said that strong force would be used to crush those who wanted to get into power through the barrel of the gun.

Amid loud applause, Mr Mugabe said: "Some say there will be a new government. There will never be another government controlled by a party other than ZANU (PF)."

The Prime Minister said he would go to areas where ZANU (PF) did not enjoy exclusive support to urge the people to join the party.

CSO: 4700/491

# SEKERAMAYI PREDICTS END TO SQUATTING BY NEXT YEAR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 pp 1, 4

[Text]

**ZIMBABWE'S squatter problem will be solved by this time next year following a streamlining of the resettlement programme, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, said in the Assembly yesterday.**

The minister was answering debate — which featured some of the angriest and most bitter exchanges between the Republican Front and Government MPs since this parliament began sitting last year — on a motion urging the Government to speedily resolve the squatter problem.

At one stage Dr Sekeramayi called Mr Donald Goddard (R.F. Lundi), who repeatedly accused the minister of lying, "the honourable swine from Lundi" and accused the Republican Front of trying to manoeuvre the Government into a confrontation with squatters.

"The squatter problem was the result of the scourge of colonialism and of people from other countries running away from hunger and unemployment to grab large tracts of land from the original inhabitants," said Dr Sekeramayi.

"This is the situation which over the last century has systematically deprived African people in this country, where land was taken away either through coercion or by other means," the minister said.

Without elaborating, he said the ministry had formed a structure that would speed up the resettlement programme all over the country.

He did not believe that the programme of agrarian land redistribution should take more than two years, and added: "I believe that this time next year the squatter problem will be history."

The Republican Front, whom he referred to as creatures who had staged a horrible act of rebellion, had never during the war made any mention of the huge tracts of land that had been liberated by guerrillas.

The Deputy Speaker, Mr James Bassoppo-Moyo, had to call for order repeatedly when an angry exchange followed this last statement. Mr Goddard said, "you are lying", while the minister retorted, "you need psychiatric attention".

The minister continued, after the deputy speaker had restored order, that huge chunks of land were liberated by the freedom fighters and the Selous Scouts failed to move these people from the land they had liberated. Mr Goddard interjected, "name one acre".

He said white landowners had employed

people from both inside and outside the country and used them as slave labour and this again was followed by a barrage of interjections of "that is a lie".

Many of the people who had resorted to these practices were now here, the minister said.

Both Mr Moses Mvenge, the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce and Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, the Minister of Health, asked the deputy speaker to order Mr Goddard to withdraw his remarks, but they were ignored and Mr Bassoppo-Moyo told the minister to continue with his reply to the nation.

Outlining the ministry's policy, Dr Sekeramayi said that, firstly some landowners had left their farms, leaving their employees behind. "Their only place is on the farms, they have nowhere else to go. They are staying there and they will stay there," the minister declared.

In the second category were people who had moved on to farms during the war. These would stay there until the Government could "move them elsewhere".

The third category concerned those squatters who moved on to lands against the advice of Government. "We are taking action to get them removed," he said.

Squatters in the first category "should stay on the farms and continue to work," he said, and be provided "with all the social amenities that make life worth living".

The House again moved close to uproar when the minister said many squatters were people who had been "sacked because of the minimum wage".

Against a wave of interjections from both sides of the House he continued "then people come

here and scream; where do you think they should go to?"

Many of the "trigger happy" RF, he said wanted to manoeuvre the Government into a situation or "confrontation" with the squatters.

The RF wanted the Government to use the police and the army to "go on to these people and shoot them", he said.

The problem was created by "these creatures", he said, but the Government was going to "sort it out", he declared.

Mr Bill Irvine (RF, Mariborough), rose on a point of order to state that no one from the RF during the debate had resorted to shooting.

Mr Des Butler (RF, Eastern), who proposed the motion, said in reply to the minister's speech that it was "quite wrong" for the minister to say that whites "such as myself" had come into the country and robbed Africans of their land.

It was an "historical fact," he said, that when the white settlers arrived in this country the existing population was in a "state of flux" and small in number.

He said "certain people"

had moved from south of the Limpopo and "people were killing each other" at the time.

It was possible to say that the people living in the East of the country "might well have fallen victim" to the newcomers from the West of the country.

"It is quite wrong to say we (the white settlers) were squatters," he told Dr Sekeramayi. "This was a vacuum, a complete and utter vacuum in many parts of what is now called Zimbabwe."

He noted that at the Lancaster House Conference the issue of land had been discussed and it had been decided that land would be redistributed on a "willing seller-willing buyer" basis. Mr Butler urged Dr Sekeramayi to continue with this policy.

And to the minister's claim that many squatters were people who had been sacked by farmers because of the wage, Mr Butler urged the minister to prosecute and take legal action to prosecute.

"Bring them to court rather than say this is what is happening. Get on with the job and do it," he said.

## SATELLITE LINK ON WAY, SAYS MINISTER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

ZIMBABWE may soon have an earth satellite station to improve its telecommunication links, the Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Daniel Ngwenya, said.

"The PTC (Posts and Telecommunications Corporation) has undertaken all the preliminary work towards the installation of an earth satellite," he said. Tenders for the project would be invited in the next few months.

How soon the project was implemented depended on the availability of funds.

Commenting on a suggestion by Mr Alex Moseley (RF, Western) that consideration should be given to having vertical exhaust pipes on heavy vehicles which emitted smoke in the face of oncoming traffic, Mr Ngwenya said: "The vertical exhaust has been studied before and found to be impractical."

On the problem of diesel smoke on the country's roads, he said: "My vehicle inspectors are dealing with this problem." The position was better than it was a year or two ago.

He disagreed with a suggestion by Mr Richard Cartwright (RF, Hatfield) that his ministry and that of transport should be merged, saying there were advantages in keeping the two separate.

If, however, the Prime Minister should wish to merge them he would be prepared to go along with the decision.

The minister also disagreed with a suggestion by Mr Don Goddard (RF, Lund) that there should be regulations prohibiting livestock on the country's roads and that any animals found on roads should be impounded and only released on the payment of a fee by the owner.

Expressing concern over the lack of fencing to keep animals off the roads in some areas, Mr Goddard said: "I believe that this is one of the main causes of road accidents in this country."

Mr Ngwenya said the lack of fencing in some areas was a problem but he could not agree with Mr Goddard's suggestion as such a move might have adverse repercussions.

On the question of overloaded vehicles, the minister said his ministry was working on the problem and intended to introduce regulations limiting, for example, the number of passengers a vehicle could carry on a "safe" rather than "comfort" basis.

Mr Ngwenya told Mr Moseley, who had complained about what he called lack of appreciation of the work done by rural councils in constructing and maintaining roads and providing other services: "The

work done by rural councils is appreciated, but it does not follow that the system is perfect."

He told Mr Paddy Shields (RF, Bulawayo Central), who had asked when an improvement in the telephone system could be expected: "An improvement can only come about by a large injection of funds," which, however, were not available.

Shortage of funds was also hampering the ministry's efforts to improve gravel roads, he told Mr Goddard who, along with other members, had praised the ministry's roadwork. "Roads in this country are the pride of Africa," said Mr Goddard.

Mr Dennis Walker (RF, Bulawayo North) joined other MPs in lavishing praise and encouragement on Mr Ngwenya on his handling of his portfolio.

Mr Walker noted, however, that army vehicles were not observing speed limits. The minister assured him that he would make representations to the Minister of Home Affairs Mr Richard Hove.

Mr Ngwenya assured Mrs Ruth Chinamano (PF, Matebeleland North) that it was his ministry's intention to provide one telephone for every 500 inhabitants in the communal areas or one telephone within a three km radius where the number of people was between 150 and 500.

# MVENGE'S ALLEGATIONS GROUNDLESS, SAYS MINES

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text]

A CLAIM made at the weekend by Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce Mr Moses Mvenge that subsidiaries of foreign mining groups were not playing fair was firmly rejected this week.

Speaking on The Nation television programme Mr Mvenge said that before the present government came to power local subsidiaries entered into supply agreements of up to five years with their parent companies.

These agreements, he claimed, were an iniquitous arrangement designed to prevent other African states from buying part of Zimbabwe's valuable mineral output.

All the main mining groups in Zimbabwe were somewhat mystified by Mr Mvenge's accusation and all said that his words were groundless.

Some spokesmen said their companies were only too happy to sell to other

African states, but they had received no invitations or approaches to do so.

As for Mr Mvenge's claims, a spokesman for Lonrho, Mr Alan Marsh, said these did not apply to the group's local mining operations.

"All the gold our mines produce and most of the silver is sold, as it should be to the Reserve Bank. Our copper production is sold within Zimbabwe to Central African Cables. Any surplus is sold through normal channels," said Mr Marsh.

Mr D. C. Bailey, managing director of Rio Tinto Mining (Zimbabwe) Ltd, strongly denied that the company had anything to hide.

"We have no long-term contracts with our parent company. Inside our own company our records are open for full inspection. Our marketing operations are still the same," stressed Mr Bailey.

"We sell to any buyer at the right price. Gold is sold to the Reserve Bank, emeralds are sold on the open market and nickel, which is of premium quality, is sold to buyers in Europe, Japan, South America and the

United States.

"Mining companies on the marketing scene have nothing to hide," Mr Bailey added.

At Shabanie and Mashaba Mines Ltd, the country's largest producer of asbestos, joint managing director Mr Adrian Rackham said: "We have not got any such agreement with our parent company. All our contracts are on an annual basis with the same terms and conditions whether the buyer is an associate company or not."

The allegations were also denied by Anglo American Corporation Zimbabwe Ltd.

A spokesman said: "We do not sell to any associate companies. We sell to anyone and have concluded sales to buyers all over the world, including Eastern bloc countries."

Mr Nick Cambitzis, chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation of Zimbabwe Ltd, said that its Kamativi Tin Mines subsidiary sold its production at London Metal Exchange prices to Yugoslavia, France, Britain and the United States, just to name a few buyers.



# FINANCE BILL CHANGES WILL HELP MINES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text]

**TWO SIGNIFICANT** changes have been made to the Finance Bill due to be placed before Parliament in the next week, say Government and industry sources. Minor alterations have also been made to the proposed Capital Gains Tax Bill announced by the Minister of Finance,

**Senator Enos Nkala, in his 1981/82 Budget on July 31.**

The sources said this week that amendments have been made to the Budget provisions to scrap depletion allowances claimed by mining companies and the re-adjustment of capital redemption allowances.

Representations by the mining sector together with commerce and industry have apparently persuaded the minister and his officials at the Treasury to postpone these measures for 12 months.

One source suggested that the measures had been deferred because Treasury officials had acted too hastily when

putting together July's budget.

Another said that the Government had been made fully aware of what effect these changes would have upon the viability of Zimbabwe's mining industry during the current period of world recession and low mineral prices.

It is understood that a commission of inquiry is to be established in the meantime.

In his Budget speech Senator Nkala said that the depletion allowance would be scrapped because it was not soundly based.

"It merely reduces the tax liability without in any way promoting investment, employment or

efficiency," said the minister.

He also reduced capital redemption allowances to 30 percent with the balance over the life of the mine. Previously mining companies could offset capital expenditure against taxable income either in the first year or over the life of the mine.

Commerce and industry also had their capital depreciation allowances cut to 30 percent.

The changes in the Capital Gains Tax Bill, also waiting to be placed before Parliament, concern the effect upon estate duty, which Senator Nkala increased in July.

Plans to charge CGT and estate duty on deceased people's estates have

been dropped, according to sources, and any estate duty will be charged.

Furthermore, anyone who sells a property inherited from an estate, will pay CGT on the difference between the selling price and the valuation of the estate at the time of inheritance. A special allowance is so to be made for persons buying property by deed of sale.

Senator Nkala was not available for comment. However a Treasury spokesman said that the alterations to the Capital Gains Tax Bill are already known.

On the amendment to the Finance Bill, he said: "The minister is to present the Bill to Parliament in the next few days, therefore I cannot close details in advance."

ELECTRICAL SUPPLY STAFF SHORTAGE 'CRITICAL'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE shortage of operators to maintain the country's electricity supply is critical and could lead to further power cuts.

Salisbury and most other cities had to shed load on Monday and Tuesday, but only water heaters were affected.

The main reason for the cuts was the closing of the Electricity Supply Commission's supply station at Umniati on Sunday because of a shortage of operators.

A spokesman for the Central African Power Corporation said it was not known when the supply station would reopen.

Unseasonable cold weather and the closing of a generator at Kariba for an annual inspection contributed to the need to shed load, said the spokesman.

A generator at Kariba had broken down on

Tuesday, but it was repaired before 11 am and was not a factor in the need to cut power.

Salisbury's city electrical engineer, Mr Philip Wrigley, said he could not rule out the possibility of further cuts.

"Because we are fortunate enough to have load-shedding control equipment we are able to restrict the cuts to water heaters," he said.

"The Government has been told of the critical shortage of operators in the electricity undertaking and steps are being taken to arrest the rapid diminution of staff.

"During the dry season we have managed to keep the thing ticking over but I would not like to say what it will be like when the rainy season arrives and we have frequent failures through lightning."

HELP GET MAIZE IN, NORMAN URGES FARMERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

A CALL on farmers to consider setting up maize storage facilities on their farms was made last night by the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman.

Addressing farmers at the Maize Grower of the Year banquet in Salisbury, Senator Norman said: "I believe time has come to take a serious look into methods of storing grain in this country."

He pointed out that farmers had reached a stage of maturity where they could not expect the Government to take the total season's output at its own expense.

The advantage to be gained from such a move was that movement of

transport would be stretched over 12 months, he said.

"The transport problem is likely to grow and I think this is a thought to consider and investigate," he said.

Senator Norman said he hoped the Maize Grower of the Year Competition would be introduced to small-scale farmers.

"Once you get winners," he said, "it can only lead to greater production and interest in maize."

The Senator paid tribute to the "backroom boys" in the Research and Specialist Services Department, saying they were doing a "marvellous" job which contributed in no small way to increased productivity.

Paying tribute to the Grain Marketing Board, Senator Norman said: "I am confident that with the hard work they put into the job we will get all the maize crop in before the onset of the rains."

CSO: 4700/491

## REPRESENTATION OF FARM WORKERS ON COUNCILS PROPOSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

FARM workers should enjoy direct representation on rural councils and a "democratisation programme" for the country's 44 rural councils is "in the making", the Deputy Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Enos Chikowore, told the Assembly.

Mr Chikowore said it was "undesirable" to exclude farm workers from direct representation on rural councils while urban workers were directly represented on urban councils. He said he hoped the programme would be completed by the end of the year.

Mr Chikowore, speaking during the resumed debate calling for the restructuring of the rural council system on the grounds that it was "exploitative" said he had found "little in the debate to support the motion".

Patriotic Front chief whip Mr Sydney Malunga (PF, Matabeleland North), who proposed the motion, said he found the deputy minister's reply "evasive" and it sought to "perpetuate discriminatory practices that are rife in rural councils".

Mr Malunga said it had come to light that most commercial farmers,

governed by rural councils, did not provide accommodation for their employees, nor health or education facilities, and that farm workers were not paid overtime and did not have pension schemes. RF members interjected "that's not true".

Mr Chikowore said: "Rural councils have not to date been responsible for providing housing for farm workers, but it is my department's intention to ensure that change in policy in this regard is brought about."

The Riddell Commission's recommendations on schools and health facilities would also be taken into account, he said.

The answer to the problem of schools was possibly a community self-help effort, as was found in the district council areas, Mr Chikowore said.

Mr William Kona (PF, Midlands), said he was concerned at the lack of

permanent residential rights and suggested that the residential areas should be set aside for this purpose.

Mr Chikowore called this "a very progressive suggestion which has been exercising my mind for some time," but added there might be difficulties in ranching areas where workers had to go a long way to work.

The ministry was working towards a uniform system of local government for the local areas and "in the not too distant future" a commission would be appointed to examine the entire local government system in the country, he said.

Mr Chikowore said he would have any instances of unequal salaries and conditions between blacks and whites employed by rural councils investigated.

"It is true that the racial balance of employees of rural councils has not been redressed to any great degree. However, it

is pertinent to point out that the staff of rural councils is small."

Mr Edward Ndlovu (PF, Matabeleland South) said rural councils "must be abolished because we will have a council within a council. The interests and functions of the rural council must now be transferred to the district council". He said the rural councils had been formed to cater for the interests of the commercial farmers only.

Mr Ndlovu said a programme should be presented to all farmers and landowners who employed labour to introduce "services essential for human development".

Mr Joseph Kaparadza (ZANU-PF, Mashonaland Central), said discriminatory practices were carried out in the rural areas by the Agricultural Finance Corporation and in the areas of health and education. He said the present rural council structure led to "certain preferential treatment".

WORK ON BEIRA-UMTALI PIPELINE CONTINUES

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Rehabilitation of the 288 km Beira-Umtali pipeline is proceeding according to plan and it should still be in operation by the end of this year.

All the steel pipe ordered from Japan to replace a corroded 40 km stretch through the Pungwe Flats near the Mozambican port has arrived, said Lonrho director, Mr Ken Scheepers.

"The 40 km of replacement pipe should be welded and in the ground by the end of this month, so there should be no reasons for delay," Mr Scheepers said.

Workmen are also stripping and cleaning other sections of the pipeline and some maintenance work is being carried out on river crossings.

A cathodic system is being installed as well to protect the pipe from corrosion, said Mr Scheepers.

But there is still no news on the future of the Feruka oil refinery sited at the pipeline's end in Umtali. Last month Business Herald reported that the complex would never reopen.

Since then there has been silence from all the parties involved, including the Government.

As far as Central African Petroleum Refineries Ltd, the consortium of oil companies which owns the complex is concerned, the ball is in the hands of the Ministry of Industry and Energy Development.

"We have received no inkling whatever, but we understand the Government is still considering our report and may take independent advice," said a CAPREF spokesman.

Conversion of Feruka's storage depot to take refined products directly from the pipeline is well along the road, he added.

At the Ministry of Industry and Energy Development a spokesman said this week: "The position is that the ministry is still examining the issues involved. It is difficult to say when a decision will be made."

CSO: 4700/512

## BRIEFS

**MANPOWER SURVEY**--A section of the vocational and Educational Manpower and Survey Regulations--part of the National Manpower Survey--which empowers entry to premises without consent, contravened the Declaration of Rights, Senator Sam Whaley told the Senate yesterday. The Senator, who is chairman of the Senate Legal Committee, said the Declaration of Rights protected the individual against search and entry on his or her premises. However, he said, the survey regulations allowed an authorised officer to enter an establishment at all reasonable times and, in some cases, without permission. He said the Senate Legal Committee was unanimous in its decision that the survey was in contravention of the declaration. Senator Whaley urged the Senate to adopt the committee's revisions which remove the right of entry from the regulations. He said the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Frederick Shava, had agreed that the survey was in contravention and had submitted an amendment to remove the relevant clause. The committee would withdraw its adverse report concerning the regulations if it was amended in the Government Gazette in a manner approved by the minister and the committee. The Senate decided to consider the survey regulations again on September 23.--Ziana [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 81 p 1]

**NEW BATTALION**--Bulawayo--Badly disciplined soldiers bring the National Army into disrepute, says the deputy commander of the newly-formed Bulawayo district, Colonel Boniface Hurungudo. He was addressing 1 130 men of a new battalion during his first official function as deputy commander. He told 1:9 Battalion at a passing out ceremony at Llewellyn Barracks here that the prime requirement for any soldier was to be well disciplined. "The public are quick to criticise soldiers who infringe the rules and therefore you must ensure that you set a good example to the people at all times," he said. "The good name of our country rests on the shoulders of each and every one of you." Colonel Hurungudo thanked the British military advisory training team for the hard work they had put into training the men, which, he said, was evident from the good standard he had seen on parade. After the parade he said he expected to be involved in the army integration exercise and general administration. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 81 p 3]

**SIMMENTAL SALE**--At the first production sale of Simmental cattle held in Salisbury yesterday, 280 head were auctioned for \$333 000. The Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, opened the sale at the Salisbury Showground. A record price of \$11 000 was paid by Mr Renier van Rensburg, of Lions Den, for a Simmental bull. The bull was sold by Mrs Lynn Harris, of Marandellas. Senator Norman



praised the determination of the Simmental Society in the country. He said that Simmental were first imported in 1968 and there were now over 3 000 head registered. This breed was making a significant contribution to the cattle industry and there was a demand for bulls for cross-breeding, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 81 p 6]

FARMERS EXPECT BOOM--A survey just carried out in the large-scale commercial sector indicates that next season farmers plan to increase their production of tobacco, groundnuts and soyabeans subject to the hoped-for producer price increases. Planting intentions for maize and similar to the past season provided inputs are available and hectarages for cotton and sorghum show a decrease. The vice-president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr John Laurie, said farmers' intentions were associated with the situation regarding fuel supply, transport and squatters. "Some areas are critically short of diesel, with land preparations now running well behind schedule on many farms," he said. The movement of fertiliser had been eased by allowing farmers to transport neighbours' orders, but the exercise was being hampered by shortage of diesel. "It is essential that the squatter question is sorted out quickly," added Mr Laurie. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 5]

SAUDI AID PROJECTS--A Saudi Arabian delegation of economists and engineers is in Salisbury to work out details of projects worth \$32,5 million, approved in principle by the board of directors of the Saudi Fund for Development, the Zimbabwe Information Service said yesterday. A Ministry of Economic Planning and Development spokesman said the projects are to be financed by a soft loan approved in principle by the fund's board of directors in May this year, following support by the Saudi delegation to the Zimcord conference. He said the Saudi fund desired to provide Zimbabwe with financial resources which would benefit a broad spectrum of the population with special emphasis on rural development, transport and housing. The spokesman said projects would cover the whole country in response to priorities set by the Zimbabwean Government. He said Saudi Arabia had already contributed a grant of \$3,12 million to the refugee programme, in addition to the soft loan being negotiated.--Ziana [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 2]

RECRUITMENT OF SKILLS--The Zimbabwe Government does not encourage the recruiting of skilled labour in Africa, a spokesman for the Immigrants' Control Board said yesterday. He was commenting on reports from Accra that hundreds of skilled Ghanaians were applying for employment and permanent residence in Zimbabwe. "The Government doesn't like to recruit skilled labour in Africa. Developing countries need skilled people, so it's much better that we recruit labour from developed countries like Australia and England where they have surpluses. "But each case is treated individually. If a very highly specialised person applies for a specific post then we might consider him." A report from Accra said that

the flood of applications from skilled Ghanaians to get out of their country follows an announcement that Zimbabwe had established a board to grant residence permits to people seeking jobs here. The eagerness of Ghanaians to work elsewhere is apparently alarming the Accra government which has seen an exodus of skilled labour over the past seven years. Nigeria is apparently a popular destination for emigrating Ghanaians, but now emigrants are eager to work in Zimbabwe. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 1]

GDR COOPERATION--Leipzig--Long-term co-operation between Zimbabwe and the German Democratic Republic is being discussed during the Leipzig Trade Fair. The Zimbabwe delegation, the first to attend the fair, is led by Dr Simba Makoni, Minister of Industry and Energy Development. It includes senior officials of the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development. After a meeting between Dr Makoni and the German foreign trade minister, Mr Horst Soelle, Dr Makoni told journalists: "Our visit to Leipzig is to furnish the basis for future economic co-operation. We are very interested in developing long-term relations." The talks included assistance for Zimbabwe's agricultural and industrial development. Referring to possible fields of future co-operation between the GDR and Zimbabwe, Dr Makoni mentioned imports of machinery and equipment from the GDR, mainly for agriculture, and exports of raw materials such as coffee, iron ores, asbestos and agricultural produce from Zimbabwe. At the trade fair the Zimbabwean delegation saw the export offers of the GDR and were informed about the GDR's economic structure.--Ziana [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 2]

MALAWI FISH--Blantyre--Malawi dried fish must now have a government certificate before it can be sold to Zambia or Zimbabwe. This follows complaints by these two countries that the fish has sometimes been infested with insects or has even been rotten, reports the Herald Africa News Service. A spokesman for the Customs Department said in Salisbury this week this was not a Zimbabwean regulation but had probably been implemented by the Malawian Government to protect the country's reputation. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 7]

EXPLOSIVE PERIL AT ENTUMBANE--Bulawayo--A Bulawayo police patrol officer said that explosives hastily abandoned at the end of the August arms amnesty had been found in the bush, in buildings and even on school property in the suburbs of Entumbane. Patrol Officer Joe Green, said grenades had been found on the site of the new Manyewu school, Entumbane, opened in July for 1 512 pupils. The school, next to a beergarden, was one of the first calls in a police-army campaign in the western suburbs to warn children that arms of war were not playthings. The campaign, which started on Tuesday, is expected to run until next Thursday and cover four schools a day in the western area of the city. In future it is hoped such warning campaigns will be mounted each year in January and February. The headmaster of Manyewu school, Mr J.H. Betshwana, said he appreciated the police-army effort because many people were not aware of the explosives problem. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 6]

FOREIGN-BORN CHILDREN NOT CITIZENS--Children born to Zimbabweans outside the country do not automatically become citizens, and should be registered to have citizenship conferred on them, the Registrar-General, Mr Brian Oliver, said yesterday. "Since independence we have witnessed an influx of returning Zimbabwean citizens who, in many cases, have children who were born outside Zimbabwe. These children do not automatically become Zimbabwean citizens on entry into the country," Mr Oliver said in a statement. To confer citizenship on these children, Mr Oliver said, their parents should apply to the nearest registrar of births. Documents required for the application would be the child's birth certificate, and proof of their Zimbabwean citizenship. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 1]

BATA BUYS MALAWI RUBBER--The Bata Shoe Company Ltd. in Zimbabwe is assisting Malawi's young rubber industry by becoming its largest single buyer. Rubber from the Vizara estates in northern Malawi is used in the manufacture in Gwelo of Bata's wide range of rubber-soled footwear. Mr Sid Finlayson, Bata's purchasing manager, said this week: "The amounts involved for our purchases are not large at this stage, but they are increasing. "From consignments of about five tonnes in the first half-year of the agreement, the figure has risen to around 15 tonnes, the rubber being purchased at international prices. "The quality conforms to international specifications. Although the amount, as part of our total consumption, is not great, Bata is pleased to be helping another developing country in Africa," said Mr Finlayson. The Vizara estates, controlled by African Lakes Corporation Ltd. are to be extended from 700 ha to 1 100 ha. At present only 200 ha are under mature rubber. The US\$6 million programme is being financed partly by a US\$2 million loan from the Commonwealth Development Corporation, and partly from ALC's own resources. Current production of 91 000 kg of smoked sheet rubber is expected to rise to 136 000 kg during the 1981/82 season which runs from August to July. The African Lakes Corporation also has large interests in Zimbabwe, including Salisbury's Ambassador Hotel and the A'Zambezi River Lodge--the largest thatched roof building in Africa--at Victoria Falls. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 81 p 1]

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